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Review

Royal Botanic Gardens
Melbourne

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From the Editor's Desk



Australia has a large and diverse orchid flora. Often we take the plants on our doorstep for granted; yet if they were from overseas we would be scrambling for them. I feel our native *Sarcochilus* are some of the true gems of the orchid world; and rival many genera from different parts of the globe. Over the past decade or so, there have been major advances with *Sarcochilus* breeding, with much of this success due to the use of the rare *S. hirticalcar*. These orchid hybrids now come in a wide range of colours and the blooming season has been expanded with the potential of a modest collection having flowers all year-round. In this issue we present a comprehensive article of the advances made with *Sarcochilus* hybrids and showcase many of the finer examples.

My friend Howard Gunn, from Sacramento, California, would have one of the finest private species orchid collections in the world. After seeing his collection on no less than six occasions over the past five years, I have also been able to witness the incredible speed of growth of many of his plants, even on plants he got from me! I believe Howard is one of the best orchid growers that I have seen and his collection is one that is easy to get lost in. I was amazed to follow the development of his seedlings of the recently discovered and named *Phragmipedium xerophyticum* from Mexico. It now also masquerades under the name of *Mexipedium xerophyticum*. I was surprised when I first saw this dainty species in bloom, as the flowers are so small for a *Phragmipedium*. I remember also taking a photo of it next to a *Paphiopedilum rothschildianum* to give the shot some scale; the flower of the "phrag" would easily fit inside the slipper of the "roth". One of my plants bloomed last year, with my other in spike now, and as Howard's article says, this species loves heat. Most of the new growth and stolon production occurs during summer.

Jim Cootes, author of the acclaimed *Orchids of the Philippines*, presents another paper on one of his favourite genera, *Bulbophyllum*. This note is on some of the species within the larger flowered *Sestochilus* Section. David Titmuss, one of Australia's outstanding photographers, took many of the accompanying pictures for this article.

Jim and I have collaborated on a short piece on two "new" *Dendrochilum* species from the Philippines. One of these species, *D. cordatum* is new to science, being discovered by Jim in 1996 and formally named in 2001. The other species has been "lost" since 1909, even though there have been plants in cultivation in Australia since the 1970's. *D. pangasinanense* is familiar to many species orchid growers as *Dendrochilum* sp. "J".

Ronald Boyd takes an amusing look at snails and his attempts to eradicate them, but not always with success! Sometimes the simplest methods are the best.

Don't forget the Sydney International Orchid Fair at Castle Hill Showground from the 12th to 14th April 2002. For more info, visit www.orchidfair.com.au

David P. Banks
Editor, Australian Orchid Review
dpbanks@ozemail.com.au

OUR COVER



Plectochilus Harlequin 'Court Jester' AD/ANOS, AD/ADC-NSW
— Plant, David Butler; Photo: David P. Banks

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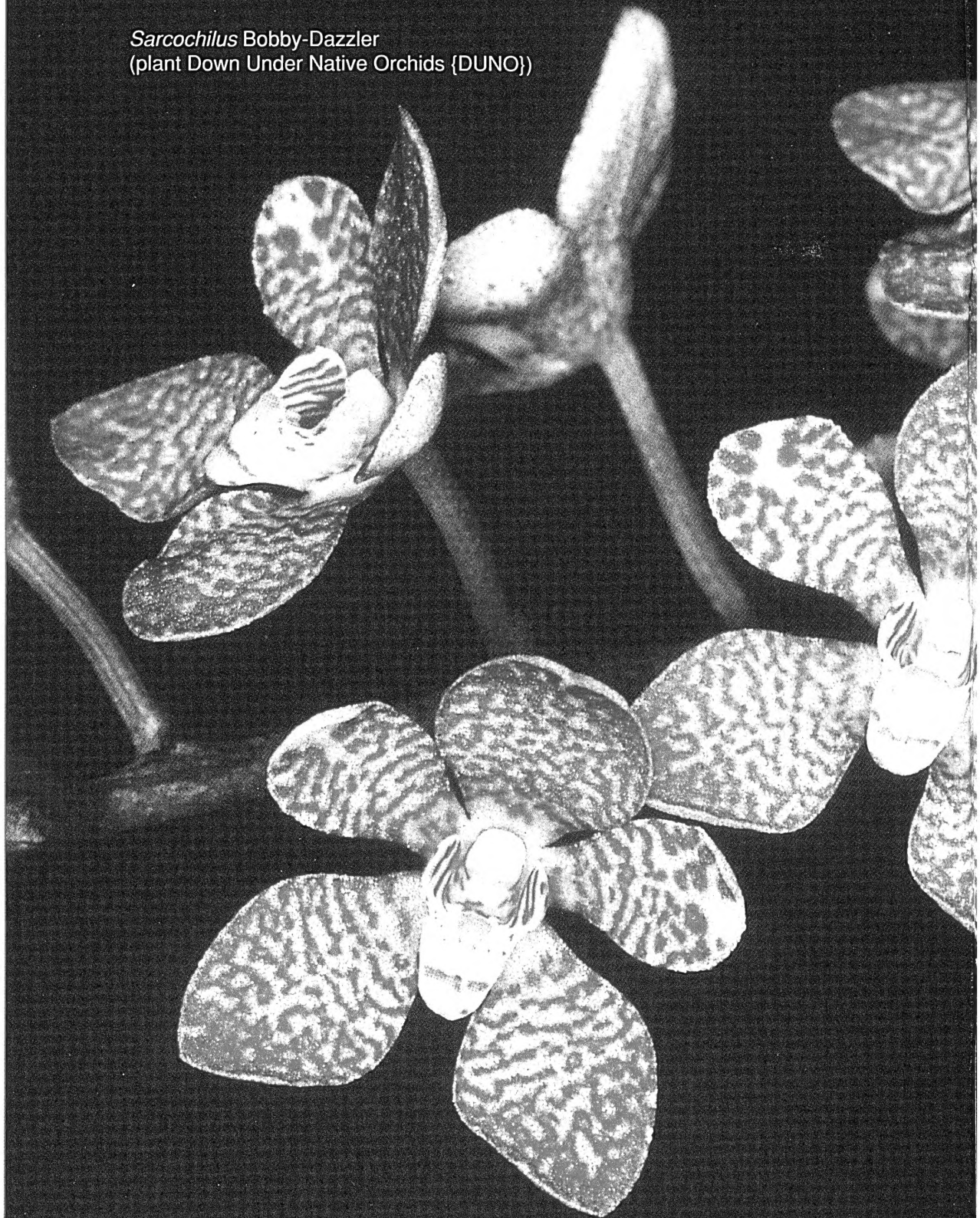
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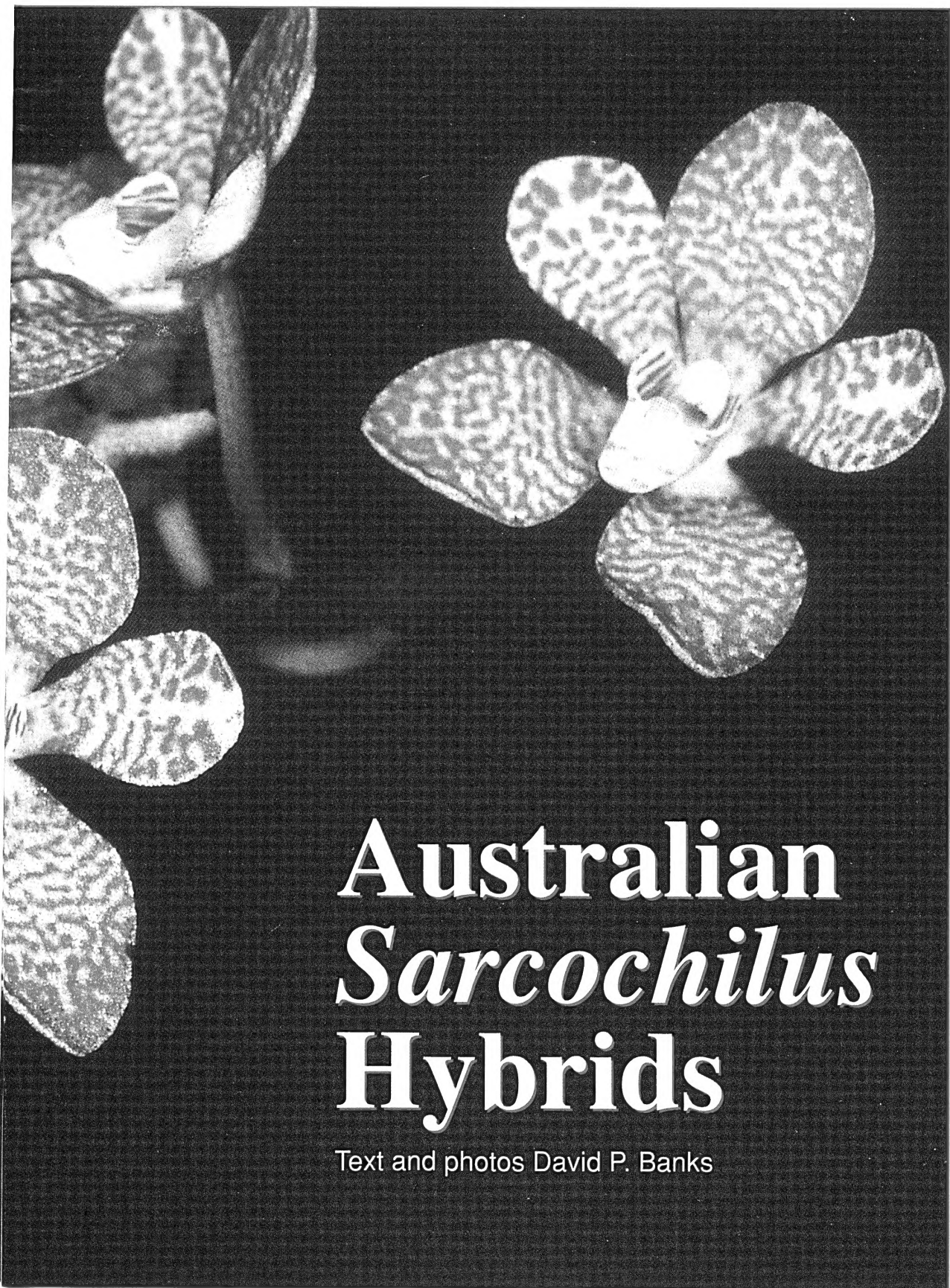
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Sarcochilus Bobby-Dazzler
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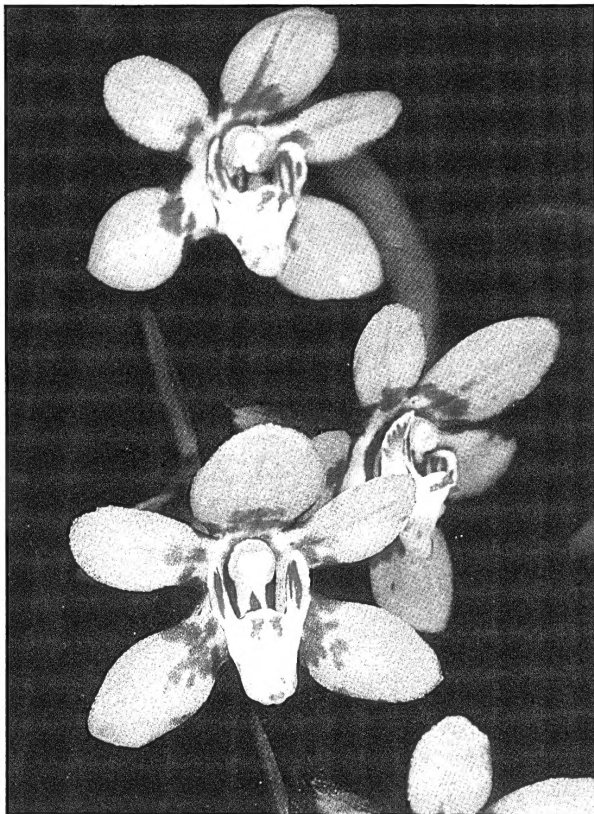


Australian *Sarcochilus* Hybrids

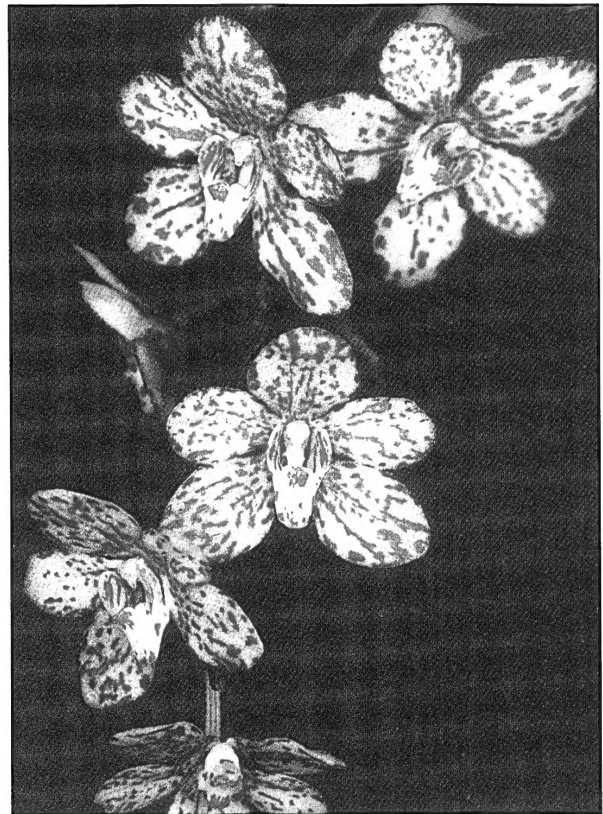
Text and photos David P. Banks



Sarcochilus Emily (plant Darryl Smedley)



Sarcochilus Aussie Dawn (plant Norm Biffin)



Sarcochilus First Light (plant Rob Lewry)

There have been major advances made over the past decade in developing fresh breeding lines within the genus *Sarcophilus* and also with the introduction of related genera such as *Plectorhiza*, *Pomatocalpa*, *Peristeranthus* and *Rhinerrhiza*. Many of these plants have unusual and unique colours that often enhance mainstream Sarcanthinae hybrids. There has also been limited work done with combining *Sarcophilus* with some of the Asiatic species, in an effort to produce "tropical" looking flowers on compact, cooler growing plants.

Most of the *Sarcophilus* hybrids in collections are basically combinations including one or more of the lithophytic species such as *Sarcophilus hartmannii*, *S. fitzgeraldii* and the pink *S. ceciliae* or its darker relative – *S. roseus*. True *S. ceciliae* is restricted to central and northern Queensland (the Type site is at Castle Hill, Townsville), whilst the pale pink species found further south is referable to *S. eriochilus*. This type of breeding has led to a 'sameness' in that a lot of the progeny have white or pale pink blooms with varying degrees of reddish-purple in the centre of the flower.

These hybrids are very easy to cultivate in pots of a coarse mixture. We use a mix of 2 parts medium grade treated pine bark, 1 part of pea size gravel and a handful of perlite. Many growers have also had success growing some of the vigorous *Sarcophilus* in live Sphagnum moss. They can be grown in a simple shadehouse, but will often grow a lot stronger if grown in a cool glasshouse or at least a shadehouse with a fibreglass roof. They appreciate at least 70% shade. In fact many growers utilise two layers of this during the warmer months. They will take cool/cold conditions – almost down to freezing, but need protection from frost. *Sarcophilus* do not appreciate excessive heat in summer; during these times keep them moist with good air circulation. High humidity during these times is essential.

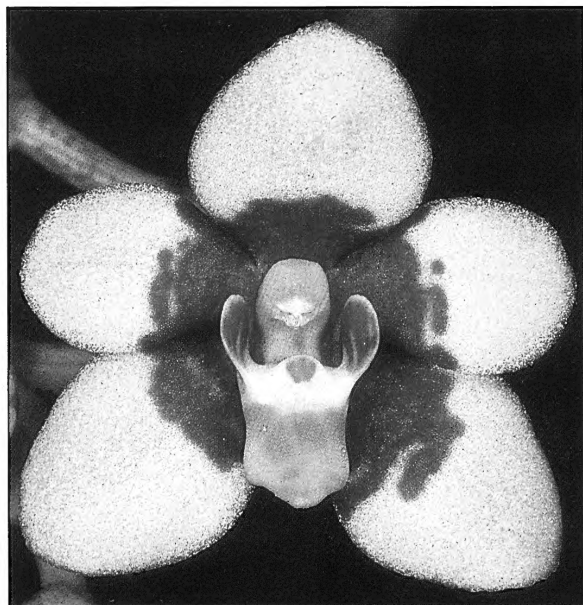
The lithophytic species generally have round flowers with wide segments, and apart from the delightful Orange Blossom Orchid – *S. falcatus* most of the epiphytic species have been largely ignored.

I believe there are three main reasons for this;

- The other epiphytic species with the 'classical' shape (eg *S. hillii* & *S. minutiflos*) have quite tiny flowers.
- Some of the more colourful species such as *S. australis* & *S. dilatatus* can be difficult maintain in cultivation and don't have the round shape that our judging systems tend to prefer.
- Many of these epiphytic species are reluctant to produce side-growths, and continue as one growth, so the plants rarely develop into specimen size.

The species that have been largely responsible for the dark colours have varying degrees of brown in their flowers. When these are crossed with pink flowers or flowers with colour in the centre (such as *S. fitzgeraldii* & the 'Numinbah Valley' forms of *S. hartmannii*), the colour is intensified. The main problem when using *S. fitzgeraldii* as a parent is its unstable colour. Even line-bred plants rarely have two blooms the same on the inflorescence. Many growers find this appealing, but it certainly is a fault as far as judging is concerned as our standards dictate uniform flowering. The intensity of colour increases along the spike, sometimes to the point that the end flowers do not even closely resemble the first that opened. Many of the so-called "red" *S. fitzgeraldii* do not bloom the same every year. They may be solid deep pink one year and blotched with white markings the next. Many photos of "red" *S. fitzgeraldii* are shot of the last flower, in close-up, which often does not give the complete picture, if you know what I mean.

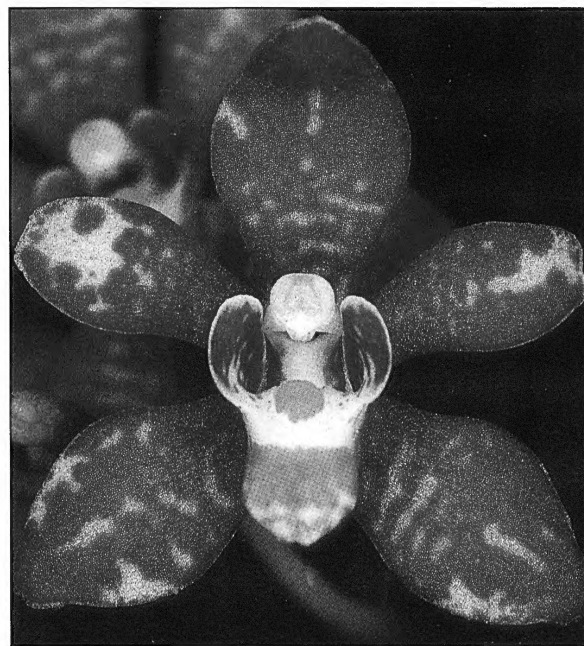
The lithophytic species still have a very important part to play and some bright colours have been seen in hybrids such as *S. Cherie* (*S. Fitzhart* x *S. fitzgeraldii*), *S. Duno Nickys Twin* (*S. Nicky* x *S. Fitzhart*), *S. Heidi* (*S. Fitzhart* x *S. hartmannii*), *S. Hot*



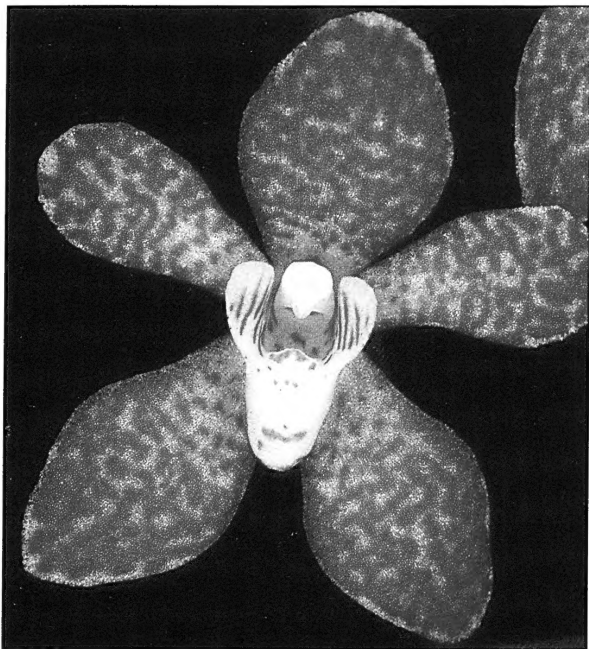
Sarcophilus Riverdene (plant Bernie Fletcher)

Ice (*S. Cherie* x *S. Heidi*), *S. Melody* (*S. Melba* x *S. fitzgeraldii*) and *S. Pinky* (*S. Mavis* x *S. hartmannii*). These lithophytic species also impart vigour to their progeny and make them more suitable for pot culture.

It must be remembered that the epiphytic species, and *S. fitzgeraldii* for that matter, do not grow upright. The plants in the main have downward facing leaves, so water passes over the leaves to avoid it sitting in the crown of the plant that could lead to rot, which may take the plants life, and very quickly. So study the growth habits of seedlings with epiphytic parents, don't insist they all grow upright, as it is unnatural for them. Many growers use small wooden baskets, suspended and slanted at a 45-degree angle, to accommodate such plants.



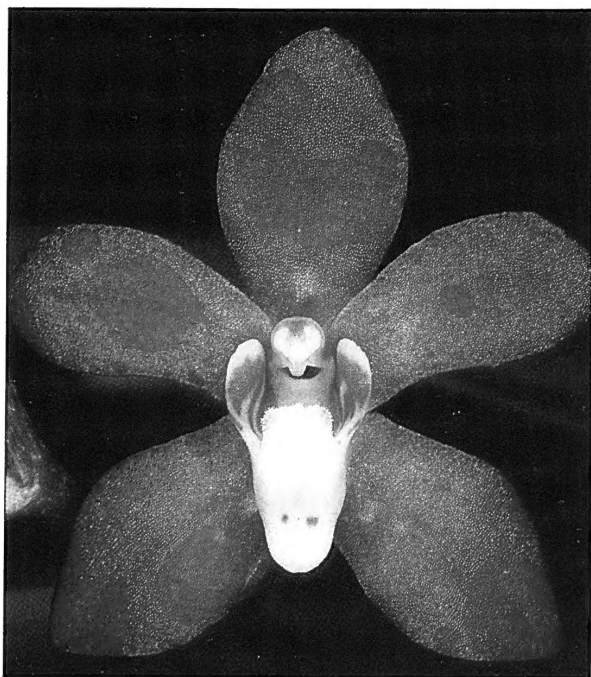
Sarcophilus Margaret Cottrell (plant Darryl Smedley)



Sarcochilus Polka Dot (plant Rob Lewry, photo David Titmuss)

There are only very few third generation hybrids around at present. Unfortunately there appears to be some genetic barriers to overcome before we can move further ahead. The problem may lie in the fact that we have created races of triploids that are proving sterile. Chromosome counts should be undertaken to increase our knowledge and understanding in this field to help solve this potential problem.

One down side of many of these hybrids is their reluctance to produce side-growths. This is simply because most of these epiphytic monopodial plants don't 'keiki'. This will often only hap-



Sarcochilus Cherry Cheer (plant Ray Clement)

pen if a grub comes along and eats the centre out of the plant. You curse at the time, but often the plant will regenerate with two or three new growing points. I don't know of many growers game enough to pull the centre leaf out though! To consistently produce hybrids with a tendency to clump, the species *S. hartmannii* and *S. fitzgeraldii* need to be injected into the breeding programme.

I will now briefly discuss the main species being used to create these new hybrids and new colours. Three of the *Sarcochilus* species, namely *S. hirticalcar*, *S. spathulatus* and *S. weinthalii* have been included in the genus *Parasarcochilus* by Alick Dockrill – author of *Australian Indigenous Orchids*. The main difference is that the above three species lack calli on the labellum.

Sarcochilus australis

Two older hybrids, *S. Southern Cross* (x *S. hartmannii*) and *S. Shooting Star* (x *S. fitzgeraldii*) have been popular in collections. A recent remake of *S. Shooting Star*, using a dark form of *S. fitzgeraldii*, has produced some darker flowers than the original. *S. Otways* (x *S. Lois*) produced arching sprays of light to deep pink flowers. However one of the pick of these hybrids is *S. Emily* (x *S. Mavis*) which flowers over a long period with lovely maroon blotched flowers. *S. Star Struck* (*S. Southern Cross* x *S. fitzgeraldii*) is a particularly vigorous hybrid that is very free flowering and is suited to cooler climates.

Sarcochilus dilatatus

This is a quaint brown species that has only been used in a handful of hybrids. Whilst *S. Aussie Dawn* (x *S. hartmannii*) is attractive, *S. First Light* (*S. Aussie Dawn* x *S. hartmannii*) is spectacular – already a couple from this grex have been awarded. This has been a most successful and popular hybrid, one of the best around. These have ranged in colour from deep creams and bright yellows through to spotted/speckled deep pink to brown flowers with deep cream undertones. The starry shape of *S. dilatatus* appears to be a trait that is lost in second generation hybrids, whilst the colour is maintained and not diluted by the influence of *S. hartmannii*. The recently registered *S. Misty* (*S. Aussie Dawn* x *S. Riverdene*) marks the first time that *S. dilatatus* and *S. hirticalcar* breeding lines have been brought together.

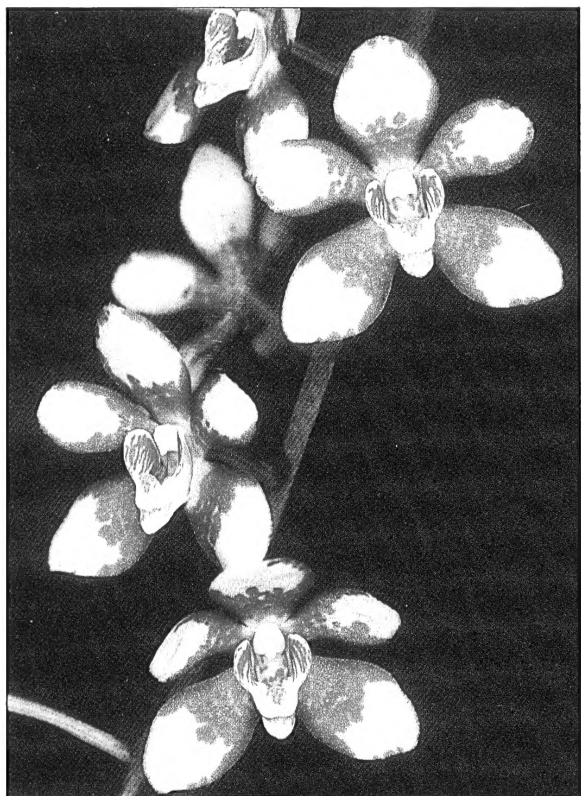
Sarcochilus falcatus

Sarcochilus falcatus is probably the most common of all *Sarcochilus* species, having a wide distribution from eastern Victoria northwards along the Great Dividing Range into north Queensland. It is generally an epiphyte of rainforest fringes in mountainous areas of volcanic origin. This is a splendid species in its own right, and whilst species such as *S. hartmannii*, *S. fitzgeraldii* and *S. ceciliae* have been line bred for many generations over a couple of decades, the "Orange Blossom Orchid" has been largely ignored.

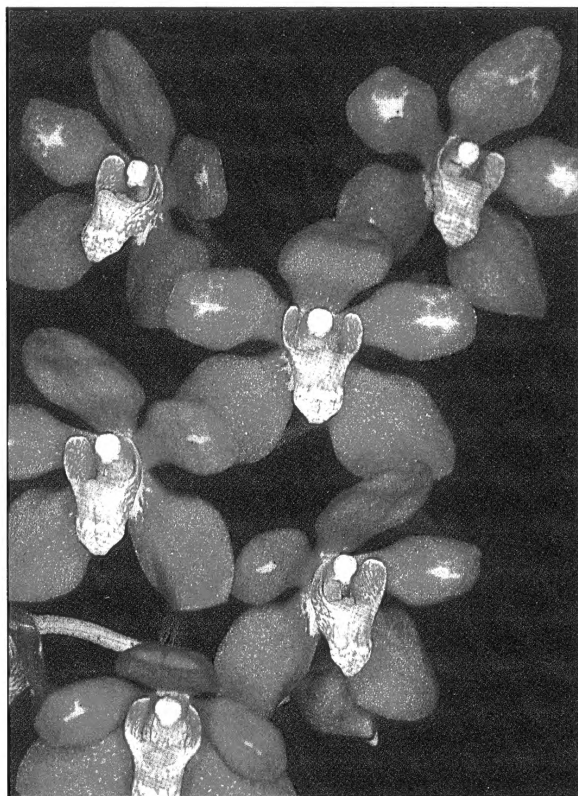
It is an extremely variable species, in flower size, shape and colour. The base colour is generally white to cream with the late flowering race pure white. There are also a very few pale pink forms in existence. The colour of the labellum can vary somewhat. Some clones, particularly in northern New South Wales, exhibit richly golden coloured flared side-lobes complimented with varying degrees of purple on the 'chin'.

It's main positive features in hybridising being;

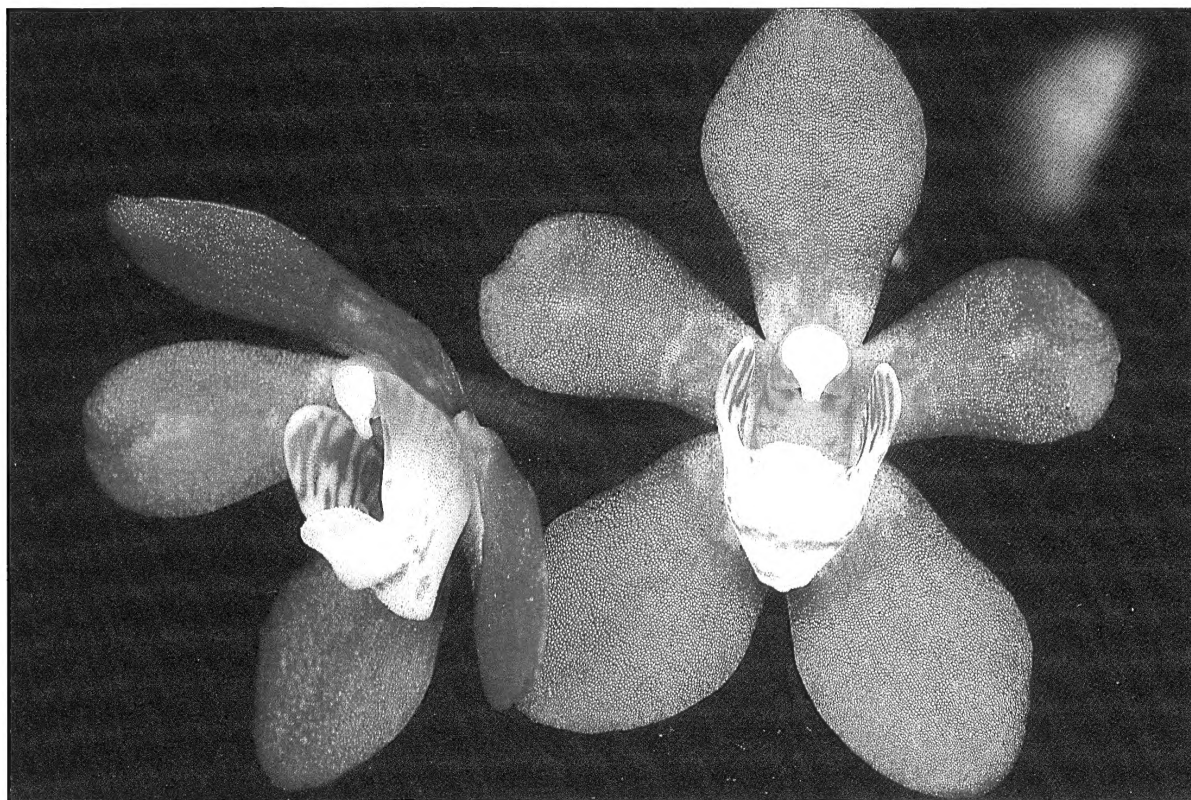
- allowing the colour through from other *Sarcochilus* (& related genera) species and hybrids without diluting the relative intensity of this colour.
- passing on its glistening and sparkling texture to its progeny.
- flower size is a dominant feature in the predominantly late flowering large white clones.
- seedlings are fast maturing, often giving a preview flowering



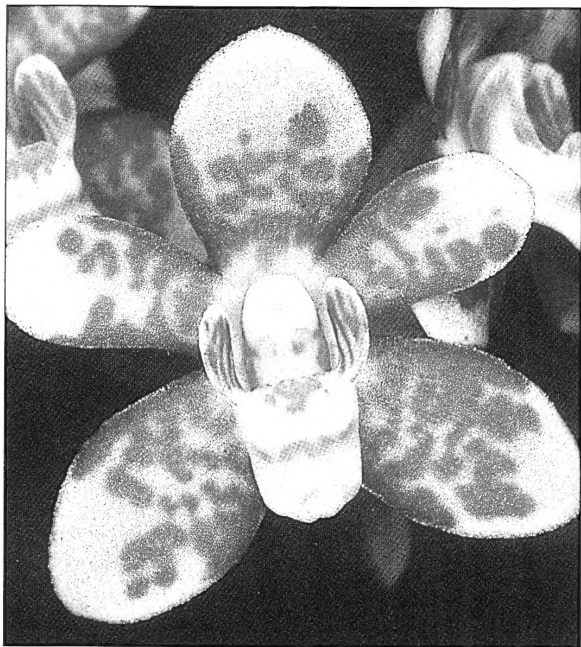
Sarcophilus (Frances x hartmannii) (plant Bernie Fletcher)



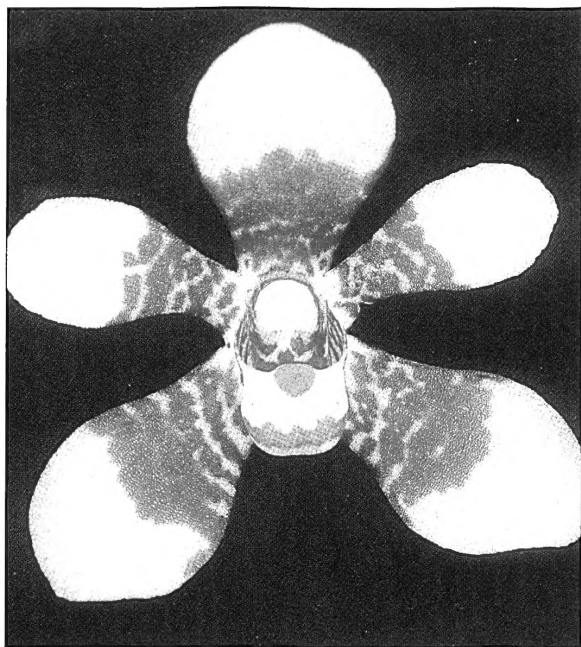
Sarcophilus Duno Nickys Twin (plant DUNO, photo David Titmuss)



Sarcophilus Elise (plant David Butler)



Sarcophilus (Frances x Riverdene) (plant DUNO)



Sarcophilus Cream Cake (plant David Butler)



Sarcophilus Perky (plant Darryl Smedley)

on quite small plants – sometimes only months out of the flask.

S. falcatus appears to have a similar genetic feature to that found in *Dendrobium falcorostrum*. Both are white/cream flowered species and one would expect this to dilute colour when mated with a brightly coloured flower. Much the same way as would occur on a painter's pallet. However, having flowered and studied many hundreds of seedlings, this does not seem to be the case.

Sarcophilus hirticalcar

A fairly scarce species from a restricted area of north Queensland, that is now more readily available due to recent efforts in propagating it from seed. It does best grown with some heat in winter, whilst its seedlings seem to be cold tolerant. *S. Riverdene* (x *S. hartmannii*) and *S. Frances* (x *S. ceciliae*) have been around for a while and have the advantage of flowering for at least six months of the year, at a time when there is little else in flower. This is a major trait that is passed on from *S. hirticalcar*, as well as longer lasting flowers, which appear to be immune to botrytis.

Some very deep brick reds have come out of the crosses with *S. fitzgeraldii* (*S. Nicky*). *S. Melody* (*S. Margaret Cottrell*) and *S. Ruby* (*S. Cherry Cheer*). *S. Polka Dot* (x *S. Pinkhart*) is a stunning hybrid in its better forms; many of these are a mottled deep pink and can produce long spikes of shapely flowers on relatively small plants. A second generation hybrid – *S. Bobby-Dazzler* (*S. Pinkhart* x *S. Riverdene*) has definitely brought out the best characteristics from its parents. Some of the recent hybrids that deserve special mention include *S. Velvet* (*S. Nicky* x *S. Riverdene*) and *S. Elise* (*S. ceciliae* x *S. Nicky*) in the claret tones, the two-tone pinks of *S. (Frances* x *hartmannii*) to the harlequin style of another as yet unregistered hybrid *S. (Frances* x *Riverdene*). *S. hirticalcar* hybrids should always be snapped up when available, as I believe this species is the key to having 'sares' in flower year round.

Sarcophilus olivaceus

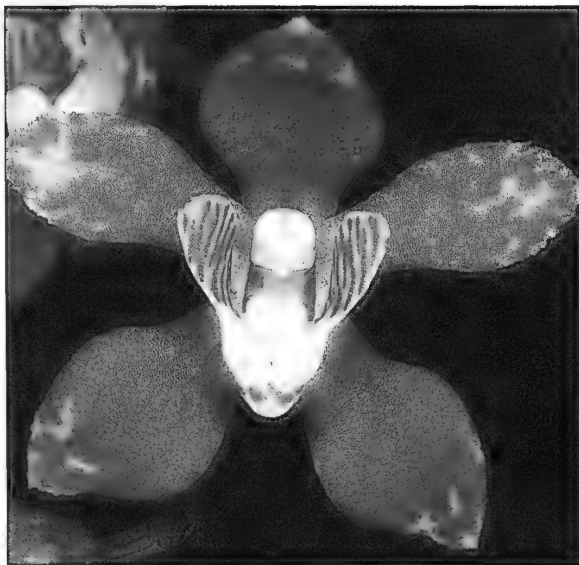
This variable yellowish green to olive green species is found throughout many of the rainforest areas along the east coast. It has been used sparingly in hybrids with the view of producing yellow to green hybrids, however the floral shape is generally poor with a high degree of twisting. There has been mixed success here, as the resulting progeny are often very slow growing, and the flower colour is somewhat muddy. *S. Canary* (x *S. hartmannii*) and *S. Marion* (x *S. Fitzhart*) are rarely seen, but the secondary hybrid *S. Cream Cake* (*S. Marion* x *S. hartmannii*) shows promise for further breeding. It now appears that the best chance for yellow hybrids lies in the albinistic form of *S. hartmannii* from the Numinbah Valley, using clones such as 'Yellow Snow'.

Sarcophilus serrulatus

This north Queensland species was described in 1972, being previously confused with *S. borealis*, which is actually closer to *S. olivaceus*. I know of only two hybrids utilising this brick red to brown flowered species. These are *S. Colonial Rose* (x *S. hartmannii*) and an unregistered pretty hybrid with *S. falcatus*.

Sarcophilus spathulatus

S. Lotus (x *S. Lois*) has been a consistent performer, producing very few poor quality plants with deep purple flowers. Some of the other hybrids of note are *S. Tigress* (x *S. Fitzhart*), which comes in a range of sunset shades, and the reliable *S. Perky* (x *S. hartmannii*). The unregistered hybrid with *S. falcatus* is well worth seeking out, and obviously needs to be grown on a mount. The second-generation hybrid *S. Carnival* (*S. Perky* x *S. Fitzhart*) produced some very bright blooms with dark purple to red spot-

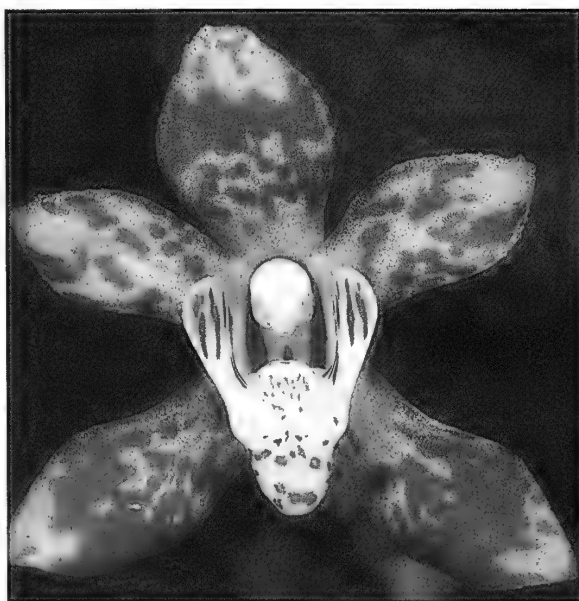


Sarcophilus Lotus (plant David Banks)

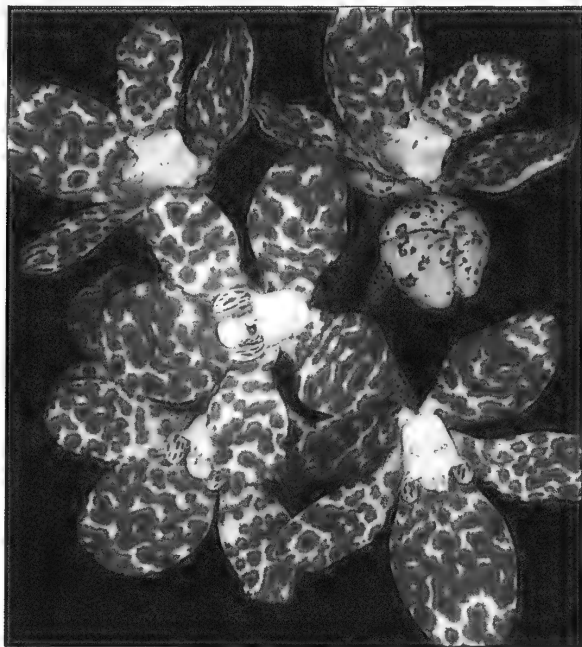
ting overlaying a cream to ochre coloured base. We should see many fine hybrids from this species in the future.

Sarcophilus weinthalii

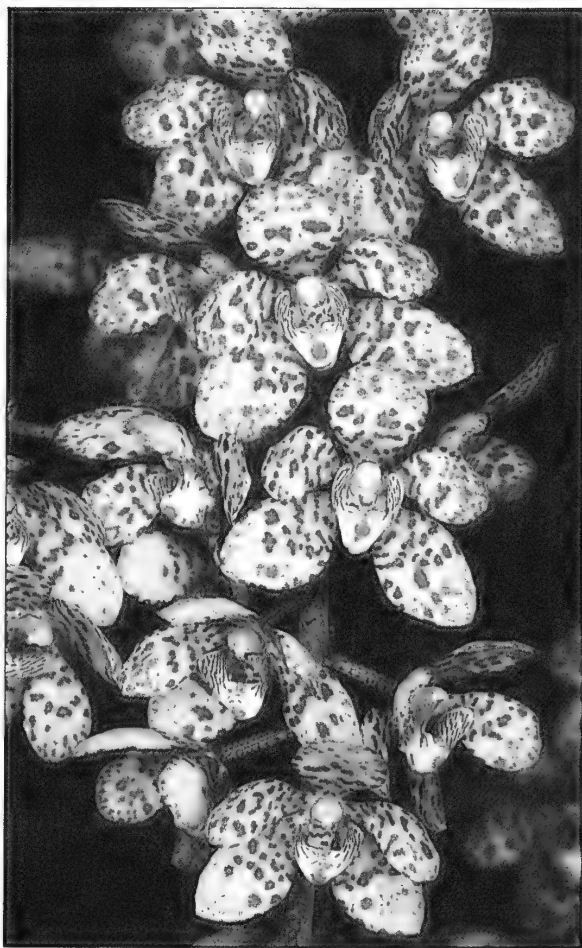
An uncommon species from northern New South Wales and southern Queensland which has unique bluish purple to chocolate spotted/blotched flowers. The hybrid *S. Weinhart* (x *S. hartmannii*) and similar *S. Aussie Weinman* (*S. Weinhart* x *S. hartmannii*) are easy to grow and are reliable flowerers. *S. Susan* (x *S. falcatus*) produces unusual pinkish-grey flowers, however the pick of the hybrids is the dark pink spotted *S. Jewell* (*S. Weinhart* x *S. fitzgeraldii*). Some of the darker clones of *S. Peach Spots* (x *S. fitzgeraldii*) are most eye-catching. *S. Freckles* (x *S. Riverdene*) is an outstanding hybrid, and marks the first time that *S. weinthalii* and *S. hirticalcar* breeding lines have been brought together. This hybrid can bloom at almost anytime and has



Sarcophilus Tigress (plant Alan & Ada Kelly)



Sarcophilus Carnival (plant Roger Phillips, photo David Titmuss)



Sarcophilus Weinhart (plant Alwyn Flanagan)

exceptional shape and colour for this style of hybrid. There are still many unflowered *S. weinthalii* crosses in collections and flasks and we look forward to further progress in the seasons ahead. In particular I anticipate some fine results when this line is linked to second-generation progeny from *S. hirticalcar* and *S. dilatatus*.

It is also very pleasing to note that selected outcrosses are being done between superior clones of this species to help entrench it in cultivation. In my experience, nursery raised plants have proved to be a lot easier to cultivate than their wild counterparts. I was therefore disgusted when I was informed (by a noted local orchid nurseryman) that the healthy Toowoomba population of this species was severely depleted (along with *Rhinerrhiza divitiflora*) by two "orchid lovers" during the 1994 flowering season. The area is, by the way, also a National Park. Hopefully other out-of-reach mature plants in the area may have re-populated this colony over the past eight years.

Plectorrhiza tridentata

Commonly known as the "Tangle-root Orchid", this has been behind at least three very dainty hybrids. This species varies quite a bit in the colour and quality of its flowers; some can be very floriferous which is a trait worth maintaining. *Plectochilus* Kilgra (x *S. falcatus*) that comes in a range of colours from apple green – if the albino form of *P. tridentata* is used, through creams to rusty pinks. In fact the colour of the seedlings is solely dependent on the colour form of *P. tridentata* used. *Plectochilus* Richard Jost (x *S. hartmannii*) has lots of flowers, mainly creams with dark maroon centres. I have seen impressive robust plants with eight spikes to the growth. *Plectochilus* Rumrill (x *S. ceciliae*) is a miniature hybrid with brick red to deep purple flowers on progressive spikes. *Plectochilus* Harlequin (*S. hartmannii* x *Plectochilus* Richard Jost) is a new and most eye-catching hybrid that produced mustard coloured flowers with a dark brick red centre.

Plectorrhiza brevilabris

The closely related *Plectorrhiza brevilabris* from Queensland has only been involved in one recently registered hybrid. *Plectochilus* Brodie Vincent (x *S. falcatus*) has shown potential as a young plant on its debut flowering. Here we have autumn tones with brown markings. Here we have another example of how *S. falcatus* can influence shape without diluting colour. *Plectorrhiza brevilabris* should produce further exciting results over the next decade.

Plectorrhiza erecta

There is also an interesting novelty hybrid between *Plectorrhiza erecta* (an endemic species from Lord Howe Island) and *Sarcophilus ceciliae*, now registered as *Plectochilus* Minirose. The number of these have flowered and varied between pinks and apricot tones. Some clones I have seen are semi-peloric and have the labellum markings on the lateral sepals.

Pomatocalpa macphersonii

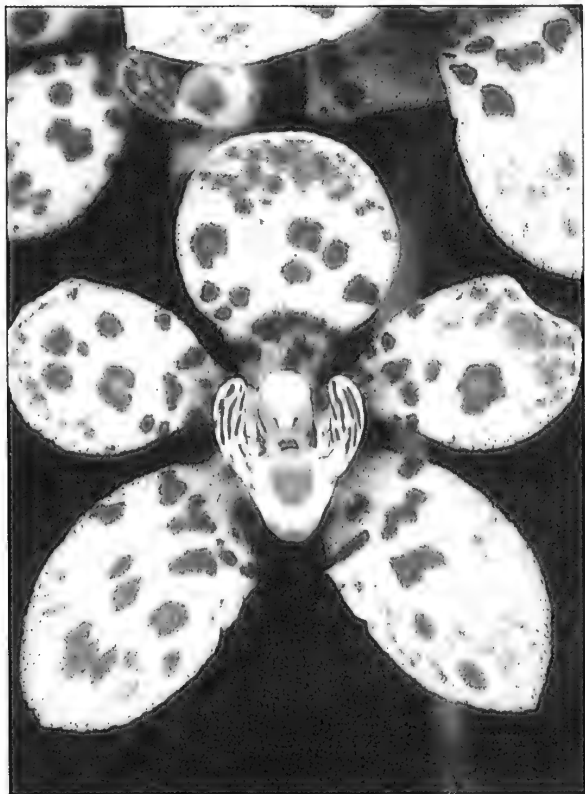
This tropical species has yellow with orange spotted blooms and is endemic to North Queensland. This has been used in only one registered hybrid, being the recently named intergeneric hybrid involving *Sarcophilus ceciliae*, now known as *Pomatochilus* Helga's Surprise. This has pink flowers with dark purple spotting produced sequentially. It appears to be a very slow growing hybrid that is reluctant to produce side growths.

Peristeranthus hillii

This is a fairly large growing plant that is rarely seen in cultivation. It produces long inflorescences of quite small tick-like



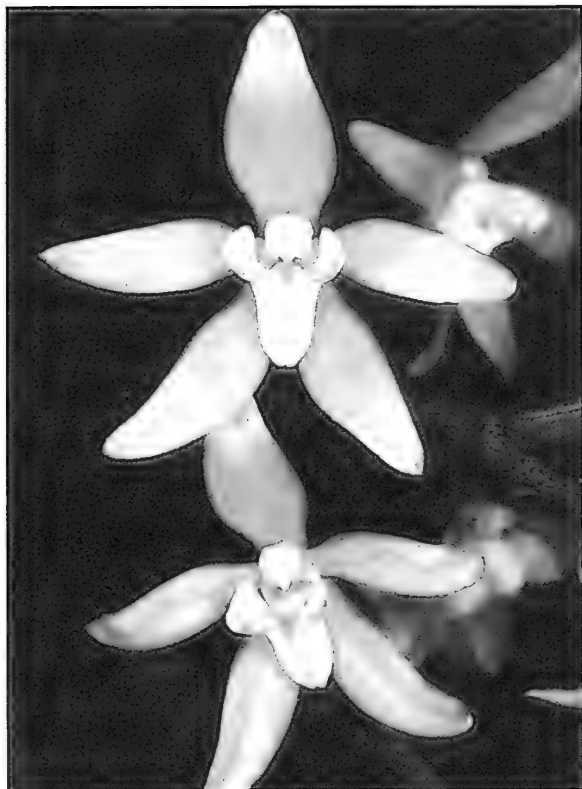
Sarcochilus Susan (plant Darryl Smedley, photo David Titmuss)



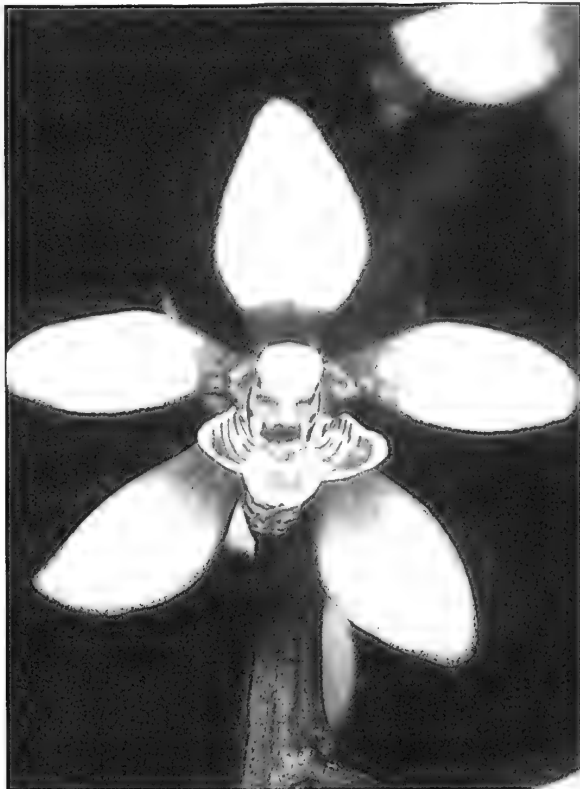
Sarcochilus Aussie Weinman (plant Ken Organ)



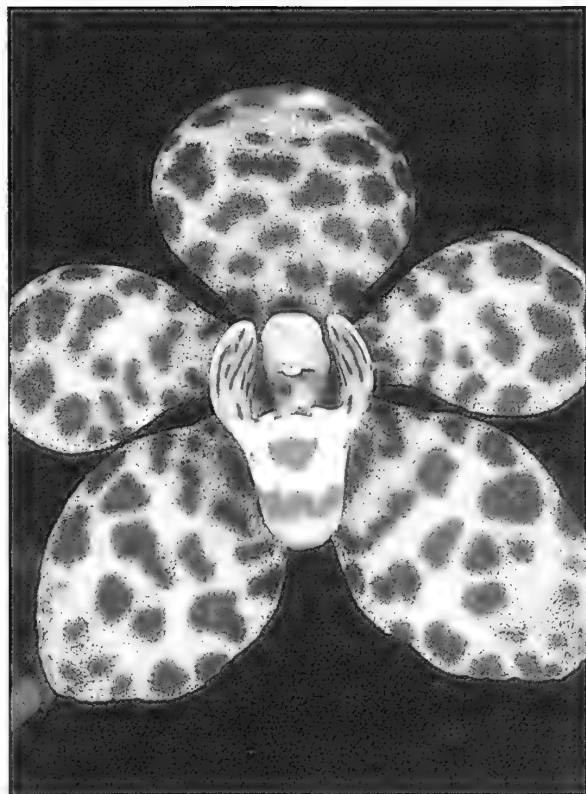
Sarcochilus Peach Spots (plant Wal Upton)



Plectochilus Kilgra (plant Clive Halls)



Plectochilus Richard Jost (plant David Butler)



Sarcochilus Freckles (plant David Butler)



Plectochilus Brodie Vincent (plant Michael Harrison)

fleshy flowers in green to golden brown shades. *Peristerchilus* Olive Grace (x *S. falcatus*) is the only registered hybrid to date. This unlikely pairing has produced some delightful plants, with numerous white to cream blooms and subtle lilac spotting overlaid on the floral segments.

Rhinerrhiza divitiflora

The 'Raspy-root Orchid' has been used in a handful of hybrids. Unfortunately many of these inherit the short-lived flowers of this stunning species. To my mind the primary hybrids *Rhinochilus* Dorothy (x *S. hartmannii*) and *R. Rona* (x *S. fitzgeraldii*) are somewhat disappointing, whilst *R. Aussie Passion* (x *S. Fitzhart*) is an improvement with increased vigour. The second-generation hybrid *R. Vera* (*S. hartmannii* x *R. Dorothy*) has a lot more to offer. It has large star-shaped white flowers with orange bands in the centre of the flower, which can last for over a week. The flowers generally all come out together unlike the primary hybrids, which can be rather spasmodic with their flowering.

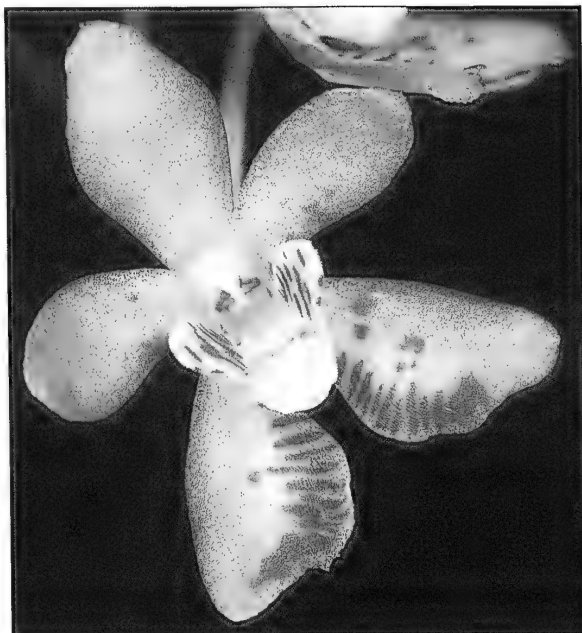
Other Avenues

Little work has been done using the Australian Moth Orchid, *Phalaenopsis rosenstromii*. The hybrid between *Phalaenopsis* and *Sarcocylus*, *Sarconopsis*, has proved to be a bit of a fad. Viable seed has been difficult to produce in any but the tiniest of quantities, and many of the hybrids are slow growing and reluctant to flower with any regularity. To top it all off they don't grow well without heat during winter in southern Australia and often the flowers look like poor 'phallies' with small labellums. Now that I've said that someone will probably show me a *Sarconopsis* that will blow me away!

The diminutive New Zealand species, *Drymoanthus adversus*, has been used in a few novelty hybrids which are pretty but I doubt would have wide horticultural appeal on account of their tiny flowers. However, personally I find they have a charm of their own. The late Malcolm Campbell (his initials were M.R.C., hence some of the registered names) from New Zealand made a number of these interesting hybrids. The ones I have seen include *Sarcomoanthus* Emarcy Gem (x *S. ceciliae*) and *Sarcomoanthus* Little Sparkle (x *S. falcatus*); the later made and registered by Lois Dougherty. There is also a tri-generic hybrid, and the name is bigger than the plant! This is *Malcolmcampbellara* Emarcy Magenta, the cross between *Sarcomoanthus* Emarcy Gem and *Plectorrhiza tridentata*. This range of hybrids perform better on cork or treefern mounts than in pots.

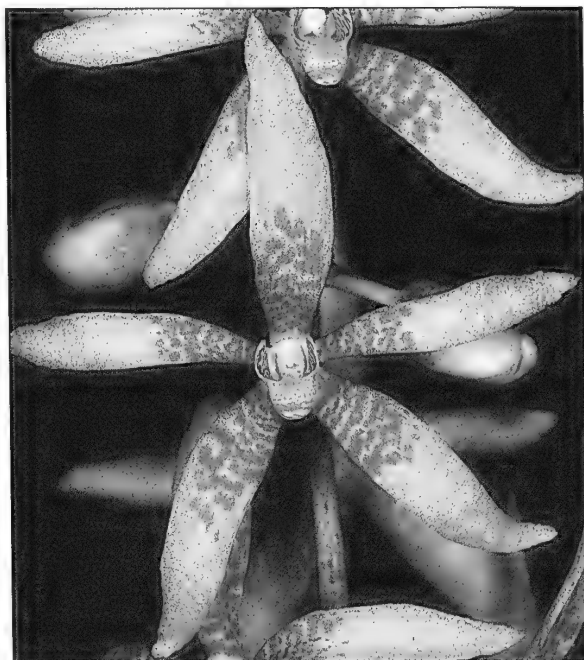
In the 'exotic' line, two special hybrids deserve mention. One is a hybrid between *Sartylis* Blue Knob (*Rhynchostylis retusa* x *Sarcocylus hartmannii*) and *Vanda coerulea*. This was hybridised and registered by Wal Upton as *Porterara* Blue Boy. For many years I have attempted the mating between *Sarcocylus hartmannii* and the cool growing blue flowered *Vanda coerulea* – without luck. In fact I gave up after seeing the weedy looking flowering progeny of a similar hybrid between *Sarcocylus hartmannii* and *Vanda coerulescens* (*Sarcovanda* Memoria Jack Devlin). Also the few hybrids involving the genus *Ascocentrum* (*A. ampullaceum* and *A. garayi* {as *A. miniatum*}) have been disappointing. *Porterara* Blue Boy is a strong growing monopodial plant that has combined the best qualities of the three species in its background. Most importantly, it provides a cool-growing 'tropical' flower to satisfy growers in temperate climates without the luxury of a heated glasshouse. The cultivar *Porterara* Blue Boy 'Jill' has been mericloned and will be marketed by Tinonee Orchids.

The other outstanding hybrid is the cross between *Rhynchostylis gigantea* and *Sarcocylus hartmannii* – now reg-

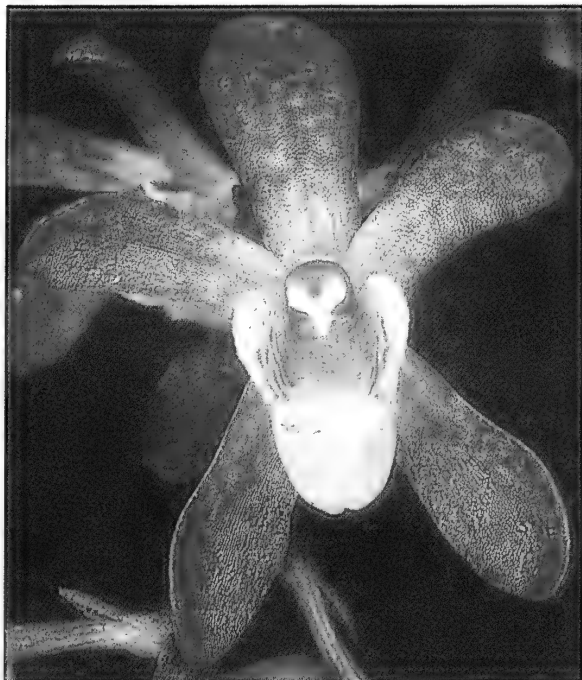


Plectochilus Minirose (plant David Banks)

istered as *Sartylis* Jannine Banks, after my late wife. My clone of *Sartylis* Jannine Banks 'Krakatoa' has been awarded a Highly Commended Certificate from the Orchid Society of New South Wales and the Australian Orchid Council. A sister clone, *Sartylis* Jannine Banks 'Tinonee', owned by Ray Clement of New South Wales has won major prizes at shows and was awarded in Victoria. It has now been mericloned to help perpetuate this fine hybrid. Here we have a hybrid that can flower throughout the year, with blooms that last for over a month in fine condition. Colours range from whites with purple spotting through to intensely coloured clones with predominant dark



Rhinochilus Aussie Passion (plant David Butler)



Pomatochilus Helga's Surprise (plant Kevin Wilson)

purple bands. The *Sarcophilus* has significantly influenced the shape of this primary hybrid. A similar hybrid is *Sartylis Bravehart*, which is *Sarcophilus* Fitzhart crossed with *Rhynchostylis gigantea*.

We have already gone a long way from the days when the late Ira Butler started dabbling in the hybridising of these native gems. There has been a growing band of hybridists that are now starting to realise the true potential of these plants. Many of these people are not commercial nurserymen, but share a deep love of these orchids. Some of the more influential and innovative hybridists include Wal Upton, Neil Finch, Noel Jupp, Roger Bedford, Phil Spence, Ken Russell, Ted Gregory, Frank Simpson, Kevin Wilson, the late Sid Batchelor, John Woolf,

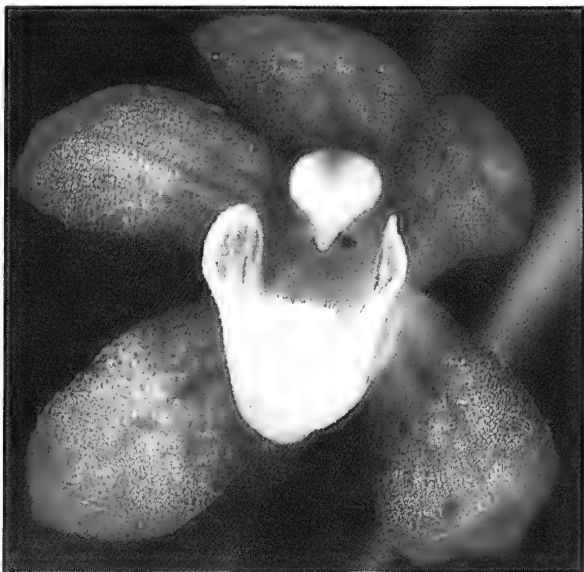


Peristerchilus Olive Grace (plant Darryl Smedley)

Neville Roper, Ray Clement, the late Bill Skillicorn and David Butler. There would no doubt be others that I am unaware of.

Try and seek out these novelty hybrids and when you do try to get half a dozen of them (or a flask if available). Also, get them from a range of hybridists, as no one has everything. I have seen many instances where people have bypassed certain crosses – until the first ones flower. By this time it may be too late as often they are then withdrawn from sale! Grow a few seedlings and share in the excitement. ■

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Sarcomoanthus Emarcy Gem (plant Bill Liddy)



Sarcomoanthus Little Sparkle (plant John & Gaile Creeggan)

Growing the rare *Phragmipedium xerophyticum*

By Howard Gunn

Phragmipedium xerophyticum is a recently (1988) discovered species from Oaxaca, Mexico that was originally described in 1990. Some taxonomists created a monotypic genus for this species, as *Mexipedium xerophyticum*, but this has received only lukewarm acceptance. Apparently only a few plants were ever located of this distinctive miniature species.

I received a flask of an outcross of this species in January 1994 from Tom Larking of Whipporill Orchids. I think he got the seed from Missouri Botanical Garden. My plants first bloomed in 1997. I kept the largest seedlings and traded or sold the

rest. I know of a number plants out of about thirty or so that have bloomed so far, including the one I gave to David Banks, which bloomed for him in late 2001. It is still a rarity in Australian collections.

I grow my plants of this species in bonsai dishes (that are only about 50mm deep), on the dry side, in a mix of seedling bark, small perlite, charcoal, and lava rock. The plants have really thrived for me and I have been surprised with how rapid the growth is on established plants. My fastest

plants away from the main plant. I wait for the stolons to get about 8 to 10 cm long and then train them where I want them to go with wire hoops. Don't try before then, as the growths are brittle. I suppose you could always wait until the growth starts to turn up and the leaves start developing.

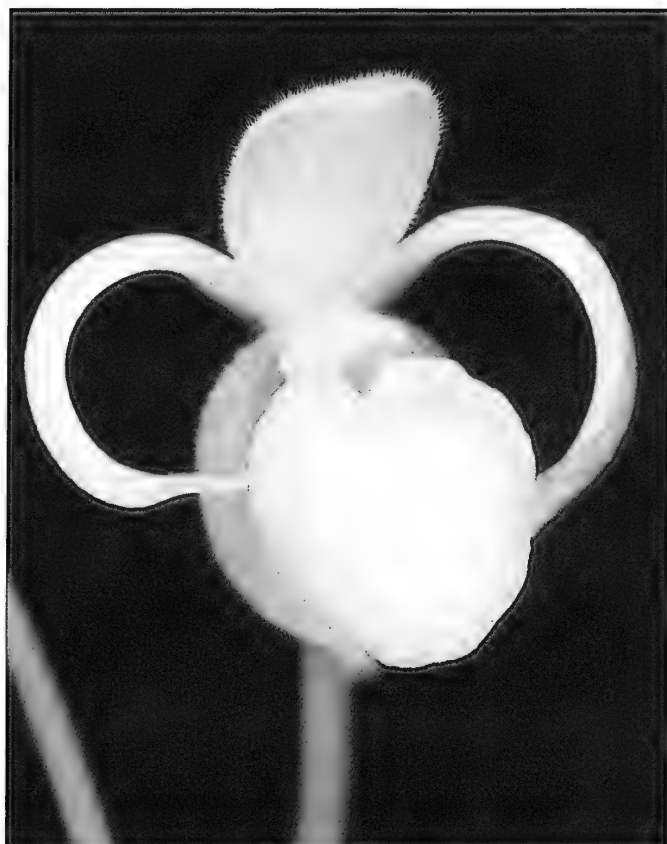
They are in the warm house (and have been since they came out of the flask). I try to keep the temperature fairly constant throughout the year and this species likes it warm. The temperature rarely gets below 20 degrees Celsius of an evening, rising to about 20 degrees Celsius during the day. I am sure this constant warmth has kept these plants in perpetual growth. The light



Howard Gunn holding specimen of *Phragmipedium xerophyticum*.

growing plant, which won me a number of prizes, grew into an eighteen-growth plant. I since divided it to trade for some rare albino forms of desirable *Paphiopedilum* species. Another clone is also doing well and it now has eight mature growths with many new shoots and stolons developing. Apart from new shoots appearing at the base of the older growth, this species also produces stolons that can develop new





is on the low side in the small greenhouse as the garage roof shades it in the afternoon. The light is fairly strong in the morning (about 50% shading) and as the greenhouse is attached to the east side of the garage, which is higher than the roof of the greenhouse, it gradually shades it in the afternoon. It is a real benefit – with the garage on one side, as it shades and insulates the greenhouse on one side in the winter – this really cuts down on the heating bill!

They get fertilised with the rest of my plants. I use quarter strength 30:10:10 NPK ratio fertiliser and it is in the water all the time. I mix 20 litres of solution at a time and dispense it with a Dosatron proportioner. When the solution runs out, I usually will water for a week or so with plain water to flush out any stray salts in the mix.

The white blooms may have a pale pink flush and are rarely over 25 mm in width. The inflorescence branches and may eventually produce up to sixteen blooms on one upright spike. A specimen plant can be in bloom for many months. I am sure as more seedlings become available, this unique species will become entrenched and popular in cultivation. Plant grown by the author, photos by David Banks.

Howard Gunn,
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Some members of *Bulbophyllum* Section



Sestochilus

Text by Jim Cootes, photos by David Titmuss

Bulbophyllum dearei (plant David Banks)

Breda first named this section, of mainly larger flowered species, as a genus, in 1827. The type species for Breda's genus was *Sestochilus uniflorum*, which is now better known as *Bulbophyllum lobbii* named by Lindley in 1847. Breda's genus was reduced to a section of *Bulbophyllum* by Bentham and Hooker in 1883 and has remained a section since that time.

There are approximately 70 species in the section, which are found throughout Southeast Asia, northern Australia and some of the Pacific Islands. They range in habitat from the steamy lowlands of the

tropics to elevations of over 2,000 metres. The majority of the species are epiphytic, although I have observed *Bulbophyllum baileyi* growing on rocks in far north Queensland.

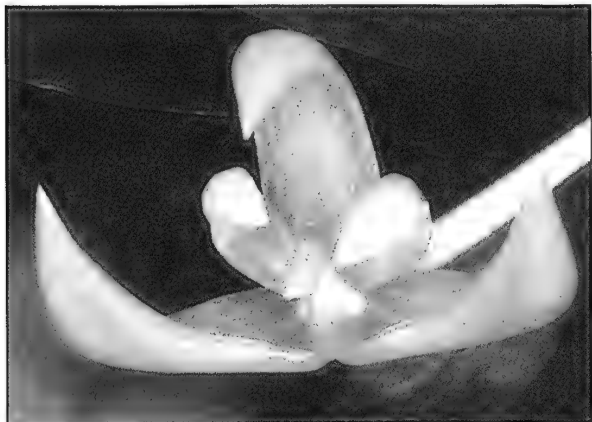
A Selection of Species:

Bulbophyllum affine Lindl. 1839, is quite widely spread and had been recorded from China, Taiwan, the Ryukyu Islands, India, Thailand, Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea (Cambodia). This species occurs at elevations of up to 2,200 metres. Flowers are about 3 cm in diameter. The Taiwanese form of this species is known as

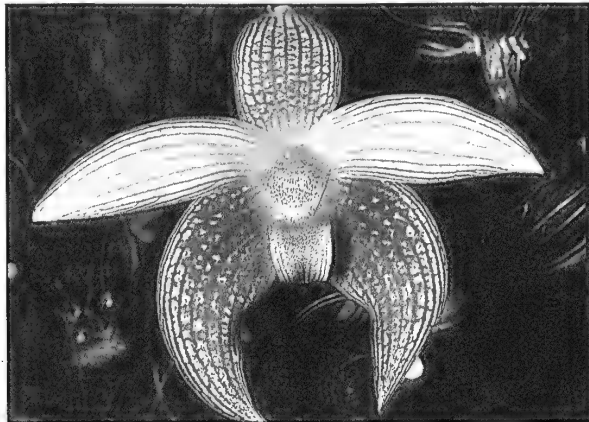
Bulbophyllum kusukusense Hay.

Bulbophyllum baileyi F. Muell. 1875, is the only Australian member of the section. In far north Queensland it is a very common species, particularly along creeks. It also occurs in Papua New Guinea. There is an albinistic form of this species. This is a lowland species and is seldom found above 300 metres altitude. Flowers are about 3 cm in diameter.

Bulbophyllum dearei Rchb. f. 1888, is only known from Borneo and the southern Philippines. It occurs at elevations of between 700 and 1,200 metres. If the petals did not reflex in this species, the



Bulbophyllum baileyi {pale form} (plant Mike Harrison)



Bulbophyllum facetum (plant Jim Cootes)



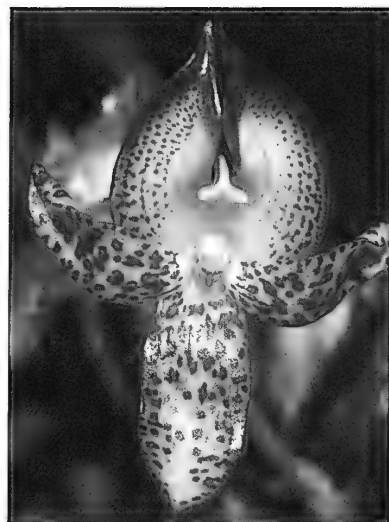
Bulbophyllum lobbii 'Kathy's Gold' (plant & photo Wilbur Chang)

blossoms would be about 7 cm in diameter.

Bulbophyllum facetum Garay, et al. 1996, is endemic to the Philippines and is only known from the mountains of central Luzon at altitudes of above 1,200 metres. A magnificent species with blossoms 7 cm in diameter.

Bulbophyllum lobbii Lindl. 1847, appears to be the most widely distributed

species of the section if taken in the broad sense. This species has been recorded from India, Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Kampuchea (Cambodia), Western Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Flores and the Philippines. A number of the forms and varieties of this species have, recently been given, specific status. The flowers of *Bulbophyllum lobbii* are the largest of any



Bulbophyllum macranthum (plant & photo Wilbur Chang)

member of this section, which are known to the author. If the petals did not reflex in this species, the blossoms would be about 10 cm in diameter.

Bulbophyllum macranthum Lindl. 1844, another wide spread species that is recorded from Myanmar, Viet Nam, Thailand, Western Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Philippines. A stately

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Bulbophyllum lobbii {two clones} (plant Jim Cootes)

species, which is sweetly perfumed. The flowers are up to 4 cm in diameter and are non-resupinate i.e. the labellum is uppermost.

Bulbophyllum patens King 1890, has been found in Borneo, Thailand, Western Malaysia and Sumatra. The flowers are up to 3 cm in diameter. This species and *Bulbophyllum macranthum* have been placed in section *Stenochilus* J.J. Sm., a section which cannot be clearly separated from section *Sestochilus*. Flowers are non-resupinate.

Bulbophyllum piestoglossum J.J. Verm. 1994, another Philippine endemic, known only from the east coast of Luzon and Mount Makiling in the province of Laguna. It grows as an epiphyte at elevations of between 500 and 800 metres. If the petals did not reflex in this species, the blooms would be about 6 cm in diameter. Sold in the Philippines as *B. alsiosum* Ames.

Cultivation:

The species from section *Sestochilus*, described above are all amenable to cultivation. Well-grown plants make spectacular specimens when in full flower.

The only problem that may occur is whether to grow the specimens on a mount or grow them in a pot. Both methods of culture have their advantages and disadvantages. The problem with a pot is to find one large enough to accommodate the plants, as they all have lengthy rhizomes, which soon find their way over the edge of a container. The advantage of a pot is that humidity can be better maintained about the base of the plant because of the potting mix.

The best mounts I have used are lengths of tree fern fibre as they hold moisture for longer periods. Well-weathered fence palings or natural cork bark could also be used but they dry out very quickly.

A point worth remembering, when growing plants on mounts, is that a mount hung horizontally will not dry out as quickly as one hung vertically.

It is always a good idea to first place the

plant on the mount then place sphagnum moss along the sides of the rhizome before tying the plant to the mount. The mounts don't have to be too wide; maximum of 10 cms is sufficient, even narrower if only one growth is to be mounted. Once a plant is well established it is easy to keep the plant on the mount by tying any wayward growths back towards the mount. Be warned new growths are extremely brittle and should not be touched until they are fully matured.

To mount an orchid I place the plant on the mount and drill small holes (3-mm diameter) on each side of the rhizome, behind each pseudobulb. Then make a "U"-shaped piece of wire and place it in the holes and tighten the wire, not too tightly as to crush the rhizome, but tight enough so the plant can't wriggle on the mount. A plant securely mounted, in the first place, will attach to the mount much quicker than if it is loose. The reason being is that if the plant is loose, new roots will not grow – because they are rubbed off at the point of attachment, and consequently the plant will not attach to the mount.

Of the above-mentioned species I have only grown *Bulbophyllum affine* and *B. facetum* without artificial heat in the winter in south-west Sydney. *Bulbophyllum affine* thrived under these conditions but *B. facetum* does much better if the winter minimum does not get below 10 degrees Celsius. All the other species were kept at a minimum of 12 degrees Celsius and grew and flowered satisfactorily, except *B. baileyi*, which needs a winter minimum of at least 15 degrees Celsius with 18 degrees Celsius being ideal for this tropical lowland orchid. In tropical climates most of these species can be grown out of doors year round. Other attractive species include *B. hahlianum* and *B. wernerii*, both from New Guinea.

All the plants were grown in a glass-house under 50% shade cloth, had a large fan running 24 hours a day to keep the air moving and humidity was maintained at about 70% by constantly dampening



Bulbophyllum piestoglossum (plant David Banks)

underneath the benches and pathway.

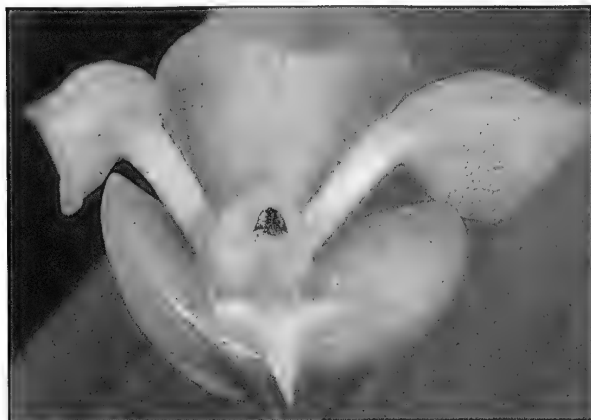
Plants were fertilised with both organic and inorganic fertilisers in small quantities of about half of the manufacturer's recommendation. For example the bottle or packet states 5 millilitres per litre of water use 5 millilitres in 2 litres water.

References:

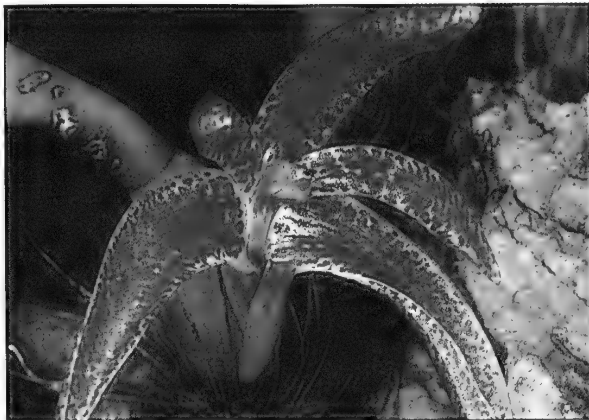
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Jim Cootes

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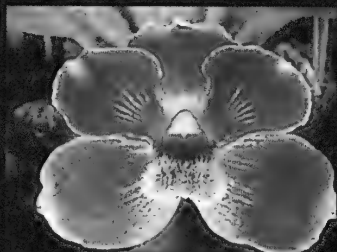


Bulbophyllum sp. aff. *hahlianum* (plant Darryl Smedley, photo D.P. Banks)



Bulbophyllum patens (plant Jim Cootes)

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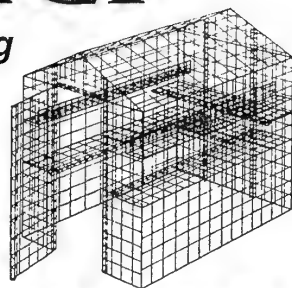
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Two “New” Philippine *Dendrochilum* Species

By David P. Banks and Jim Cootes



Dendrochilum cordatum, part of inflorescence (photo D.P. Banks)



Dendrochilum cordatum, close-up of flowers

The genus *Dendrochilum* continues its popularity in cultivation. Over the past five years we have seen the publication of two important taxonomic papers on this genus, which is related to *Coelogyne*. Two volumes of *Opera Botanica* were devoted exclusively to *Dendrochilum* in 1997. Volume 130 presented “A revised subdivision and bibliographical survey of *Dendrochilum* (Orchidaceae).” by H. Æ. Pedersen, J. J. Wood and J. B. Comber. This was followed in Volume 131 by “The genus *Dendrochilum* (Orchidaceae) in the Philippines – a taxonomic revision.” by H. Æ. Pedersen. Last year (2001) saw the publication of the outstanding book, *Dendrochilum of Borneo*, by J.J. Wood.

For almost a decade, we have been assisting Henrik Pedersen (Botanical Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark) in his studies, and regularly send emails, photographs and herbarium material for his studies and identification. Some of these relate to variations within existing species, whilst others have proved to be new to science.

Dendrochilum cordatum H. Æ. Pedersen

In *Lindleyana* 16(4) 231-234, published in late 2001, Henrik Pedersen describes a new species, *Dendrochilum cordatum*, from the province of Nueva Vizcaya in Luzon, the Philippines. Jim Cootes collected the type material in 1996. The name *cordatum* relates to the heart-shaped labelum. It is a member of Subgenus and Section *Platyclinis*. This species has only recently entered cultivation in Australia, and appears to be a robust grower that blooms from late winter to early spring. The developing inflorescence is hidden by the emerging leaf that is tightly coiled, almost spear-like.

Dendrochilum cordatum is an epiphyte growing in half-shade in the montane zone, at an altitude around 2000 metres. Since it has, so far, only been found in the southern part of Luzon’s Cordillera Central, it should be regarded as a local endemic, being a species restricted to a single mountain range or to a part of a mountain range. With the addition of *D. cordatum*, no less than 22 local endemics of *Dendrochilum* are known from Cordillera Central, and this is far the highest number for any mountain range in the Philippines (the second highest number is found in the southern part of Luzon’s



Dendrochilum pangasinanense, plant in bloom



Dendrochilum pangasinanense, close-up of flowers



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Sierra Madre which is known to accommodate 16 local endemics).

This species produces a many-flowered inflorescence, which starts blooming from the central part of the rachis. The individual blooms are olive-green ageing to brownish-green, with distinctive bracts behind them, forcing the blooms to nod slightly.

Dendrochilum pangasinanense Ames.

In the same paper, Pedersen reports the rediscovery of *Dendrochilum pangasinanense* from the island of Cebu, in the Philippines. The new find is situated c. 600 km from the province of Pangasinan in Luzon where it was first collected in 1909 (no other collections are known). An improved description was provided together with notes on distribution and ecology.

This species has been in cultivation in Australia for at least two decades. Plants were imported from the Philippines under a number of names, with many plants in collections retaining these incorrect names. Despite it being so distinctive, it has masqueraded under the grab-bag names of *D. cobbianum* and *D. latifolium*. Over the past decade, following on from our treatment of *Dendrochilum* in *Orchids Australia*, published in 1995, we referred to this orchid as *Dendrochilum* sp. "J". So people who have this species in their collections should now relabel them as *D. pangasinanense*.

The growth habit is very similar to the related *D. cobbianum* and is also a very vigorous grower that blooms in late spring to early summer, when few *Dendrochilum* species are in bloom. It has apple-green to yellow-green flowers that open widely and has a somewhat arrow-shaped labellum.

Cultivation

Both of these species are easy subjects in cultivation. *D. pangasinanense* grows well in frost-free climates and also is strong growing in tropical climates, where it also blooms regularly. Small divisions may be started in *Sphagnum* moss, whilst larger plants do well in a bark-based mix under 70% shade. *D. cordatum* is a montane species that does not like to dry out. It is suited to temperate and sub-tropical climates and performs best grown in pots of pure *Sphagnum* moss.

Both of these species are horticulturally attractive and an asset to the general orchid collection. *D. pangasinanense* is quite widespread in collections along the east coast of Australia, whilst *D. cordatum* is still rare at this stage, most likely only to be seen in specialist species collections. Plants grown by David Banks, photos by David Titmuss.

David P. Banks

Email: dpbanks@ozemail.com.au

Jim Cootes

Email: jecootes@ozemail.com.au

Structuring Local Orchid Societies around Members Needs

by John Snedden

I have often wondered if there is a relationship between growing orchids and living a long life. At times I believe that there is, because orchid growers have to be around for a long time – live a long life, to see the results of their growing and caring for orchids. Or to put it another way, because orchids take time to cultivate and flower well, they give the grower focus and motivation to be around long enough to see the final results of their work. How often I have stood in front of a small young plant knowing that I will be watering and caring for this plant for maybe four to five years before seeing a flower – knowing also that the plant will need a few more extra years before developing into a really nice specimen plant. Well, I'm sure that many would agree that there is some kind of relationship between growing orchids and longevity. But I am more assured that most orchid growers would agree that there is a definite relationship between growing orchids and joining an Orchid Society so as to grow orchids better.

These are some thoughts about how to structure Orchid Societies so as to meet its member's needs.

Orchid Societies should be places of learning. Someone once told me that it is easy to grow orchids, particularly cymbidiums. They said that you just have to observe the 'five basic rules' shade, air circulation, potting, watering and fertilising. Presuming this to be true I read some books about these 'basic rules', so now I know how to grow cymbidiums in California, in Sydney and in London. Not much help for us living in Northern Tasmania. Later I discovered that the best ways to learn how to apply the 'basic rules' that I had read about, was to join a local Orchid Society. I did this and at the club meetings I started to listen to how local growers interpret and apply these illusive 'five basic rules' in the context of where we lived. I found out that orchid growing has something in common with the Aboriginal Nations of Australia – knowledge is passed on orally – by word of mouth, from generation to generation, and wise and successful is the person who listens to it and practices it.

Orchid Societies should be places of learning. Over that past years our club (the Launceston Orchid Society) has invited

many guest speakers to share their knowledge with us, many coming from the mainland of Australia. This has useful and practical implications, particularly if the speaker grows his/her orchids in an area with similar climatic conditions as ours. At times too we ask our own members to share their orchid growing experiences with the club and this is always very helpful. I believe that there is little or no place for secrets in an Orchid Society. It is always helpful to others if members accept that knowledge they have gained in growing orchids is knowledge to be shared around with others. An open house (Orchid House) policy certainly benefits others. With this in mind could I offer a few suggestions? Firstly why not suggest that your club offers a one-to-one mentoring program for new members. Link up new growers with more experienced growers, have the experienced grower visit the new grower at home to check out the Orchid House or place where the orchids are grown. Encourage the new grower to ask questions about orchid cultivation potting, fertilising, watering and all those other things we talk about amongst ourselves. Encourage the development of the student and mentor relationship. There is nothing worse than a new grower walking in the dark, growing orchids by trial and error, guessing what to do next or what went wrong, what to do or not to do. Mentoring means investing time in other people, and this must produce results in the long term – it will produce 'educated' and 'learned' Orchid Society members who are not re-inventing the wheel, but who are growing in their knowledge of orchid cultivation from the shared experience from others.

Could I further suggest secondly that Orchid Societies plan education programs for their clubs? By this I mean more than just using speakers at monthly meetings to polish the existing skills of members. Let's develop new skills and move into new areas of orchid cultivation. I suggest that each Orchid Society put together a list of Orchid genera that can be grown in their area, and don't be afraid to include some of the exotic genera. Be positive, optimistic, enthusiastic and courageous – suggest to your members that all the genera noted on the list can be grown by everyone if there

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AmOrsSoc memo

is an interest to do so and skills made available to do so. Here's a suggestion; every second month or every third month, plan to introduce a new genus to your members. Have a speaker talk on how to grow this orchid well and successfully. And what is most important have plants for sale for the members, so that everyone can go home and practice what they have learned. You may need to ask for plant orders well before the scheduled talk. Prepare some notes for members with clear and simple guidelines for cultivation. If other members are already growing the genus you will be introducing don't worry, let them listen anyway, and have them buy the 'plant of the day' too. On the anniversary of the talk and the genus, have the members bring their plant along to the meeting, compare and discuss the results of the past years cultivation. Do this each year if circumstances permit.

Orchid Societies should also be places of competition. Since joining an Orchid Society I have also learned that knowledge about how to grow orchids well, is not secret or private information to kept to yourself, so as to give you advantage over other growers at show or competition times. And even though competition is an important aspect of joining an Orchid Society, as I see it this competition is not really competition between growers, but competition between the plants they grow. We put our plants on the show bench for judging, not ourselves, and the awards that are given go to the plants not the growers. Maybe the winning plants allow their growers to display the awards in their houses, as an acknowledgment of the part grower's play in cultivating a winning plant. Yet competition is a component of the ethos of the Orchid Society. So let's encourage healthy competition. Our Orchid Society in Launceston encourages members to bring along to each meeting a few plants. These are displayed on 'the bench' and our members conduct a 'popular vote' where each member records on a specially prepared slip of paper, what they consider to be the best plant in each category. Our judges also select what they consider to be the best plant of the night. We note the winners of each section in our next newsletter, but we do not award points to the winners that are tallied at the end of the year and award prizes to those with the highest point tallies. It was felt in the past that to do so is to reward the members with finances available to buy and cultivate a large orchid collection, while penalising members who have only a small collection.

To further encourage competition amongst members, we have committed ourselves to purchase a 'club competition plant' every one or two years. This venture is really worthwhile pursuing, and I would

suggest that other clubs seriously embark on a similar program. It means that each year the club buys in then sells to members, a small mericlone plant of the same genus, and one for each member. Later set aside one meeting night each year as the 'competition plant night'. Have the members bring their club competition plants along to the meeting, compare the growth and flowers when they come, discuss the members varying methods of cultivation. When all competition plants from a specific year are flowering, then have a final competition and award the best plant and flower.

It is also worth considering buying in and selling to member's seedlings from one cymbidium cross one or two for each member or participating member. Do this each year, and compare the results when the plants flower. Give a prize for the best result. This element of club competition is important because in a hands-on way it teaches members what to expect when growing seedlings the disappointments and the elation's.

Orchid Societies should be places where we enjoy good company. I believe that the learning and competition aspects of our Orchid Societies are important aspects of society life, but so is the aspect of sharing the company of orchid growers. It is good to 'hang around' with people who have interests similar to ours. Some people call this 'group dynamics'. This means that if people 'hang around' with others in common-interest groups like Orchid Societies, the atmosphere is 'dynamic' because people learn from each other and people develop skills in relating better with others, people learn to become better people. It is important for Orchid Society members to partake in club activities seeing themselves as 'givers' as well as 'receivers', contributors not only to the orchid growing skills of others but also into the lives of others. Since being a member of an Orchid Society, I have learned a few lessons in the area of group dynamics.

Firstly, I have learned that people have very differing likes and dislikes in regards to orchids, and I must learn to acknowledge and respect this – I cannot be critical of a person who has different tastes to me. Every time I go to an orchid show or exhibition or even to a monthly club meeting, I decide what plants I like and what plants I don't like so much. Often others will share their assessments of the plants on show with me, or with a group of people standing observing the plants. Some people can be raving about a plant that I don't so much care about. And again others do not share my enthusiasm about a plant that I think is really great. Isn't this just amazing, we have such differing likes and dislikes. Some people love greens, love pinks, hate reds, not that interested in pure colours, rave about whites, die for oranges, wouldn't buy a yellow, why is it like this? I don't know. To some extent, when it comes to personal likes and dislikes, we just have to accept that great minds don't always think alike. As members of an Orchid Society we learn to agree to disagree. But this is the Orchid Society dynamic. Just imaging how dull and boring an annual Orchid Show would be if we all liked and grew the same colour cymbidiums, and we all benched our favourite plants (they'd all be the same colour), surely this would be the professional orchid hybridisers worst nightmare and path to bankruptcy. We join Orchid societies because we like 'hanging around' with people with similar interests as ours. And being different from each other and liking different things expands us. The therapy we get from being part of an Orchid Society is just as important as the therapy we get from busying ourselves for some time each day in our Orchid Houses. Orchid societies are multi faceted clubs so lets all pitch in and make them ever more relevant to our members. ■

John Snedden

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THIS & THAT

Attention AOR readers and Orchid Societies

*"This and That" is a regular feature of
the Australian Orchid Review and
readers and Orchid Societies are invited
to contribute any small news items of
interest to Orchid lovers.*

*The deadline for items can be found on
page 3.*

*Address all correspondence to the
Editor: "This and That", Australian
Orchid Review, 14 McGill Street,
Lewisham, NSW 2049.*

Charity Orchid Show

The Brisbane Orchid Society is con-
ducting its Annual Orchid Show on
Saturday 13th and Sunday 14th April 2002
at the Mt Gravatt Showgrounds, Logan
Road, Mt Gravatt, Queensland from
8.00am to 5.00pm Saturday and 8.00am to
3.00pm Sunday.

Admission is \$3 per person.

The proceeds of the show will be going
to the Pre-School Association for the
Education of Deaf Children at Yeerong-
pilly, Brisbane, Queensland.

The society has been able to give

donations in excess of \$55,000 to various
charities from previous shows.

A spectacular display of orchids in
bloom will be presented in a wide variety
of genera. Plants in flower will be avail-
able for sale at very reasonable prices. A
feature of the show will be potting demon-
strations and cultural advice from expert
growers within our society.

Refreshments will also be available.

For further information please contact
our Show Captain Graham Walker on
07 3343 3432.

Bellinger Valley Orchid Show

The Bellinger Valley Orchid Society
Inc. Annual Show will be held on August
17th 2002 in the Uniting Church Hall,
Bellingen, NSW. The show will be open to
the public from 10.00am-4.30pm.

Bellingen is a well known tourist town
on the Mid North Coast of New South
Wales. The day of our Annual Orchid
Show, which usually sees some 400 plants
tabled, corresponds with the colourful
Bellinger Community Markets, one of the
largest on the coast. It is also the weekend
of the popular Bellinger Jazz Festival.

For further information please contact
Bernie Hoffman, phone 02 6655 6179.

Farewell, Ron Pearce (1915-2002)

Sadly, I have to report that Ron Pearce, well-known and respected Victorian
orchid grower, passed away on 28 January, aged 86 years, just three weeks after
the death of his wife, Bessie. Ron began growing orchids in 1935 when, aged 19
years, he purchased six species orchids from John Bisset's nursery in Sydney. He
was still growing divisions of four of those same orchids at the time of his death,
66 years later! Ron joined the Victorian Orchid Club in 1934 and eventually became
an orchid judge and a member of most orchid suburbs in the eastern suburbs of
Melbourne. Until a few months before his death he was still an active member of
the Orchid Species, North East Melbourne, Maroondah, Ringwood and Warringal
orchid societies. With the exception of Gerald McCraith, who began growing
orchids three years earlier, Ron was by far the most experienced orchid grower in
all those societies.

Ron began his working life in his father's orchard in Springfield Road,
Blackburn, which was then regarded as 'country' Victoria but is now a highly devel-
oped residential eastern suburb of Melbourne. Initially the orchard covered 70 acres
but the Education Department compulsorily acquired 21 acres in 1953 to build the
Blackburn High School and Ron subsequently sold another 17 acres to the devel-
opers of Blackburn Square Shopping Centre and then smaller lots until he and his
wife, Bessie, were eventually left only with the suburban allotment on which they
lived for the last ten or so years of their lives.

Ron was an accomplished and highly knowledgeable orchid grower with an
interest in most genera. In retirement, when most of us are ready to take things eas-
ily, he bought himself a laminar flow cabinet and began hybridising orchids. Eight
years ago he had already successfully raised over a hundred orchid species and
hybrids from flask. He was also a keen tennis player, and was still playing several
times each week until a few months before his death.

Ron was not one to push himself to the fore and many orchid society members
would not have realised that they had such a knowledgeable and experienced orchid
grower in their midst. However, he was only too happy to provide advice whenever
asked. The Victorian orchid scene is the poorer for his passing.

Brian Milligan

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY	NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
CYMBIDIUM (continued)			LAELIOCATANIA		
Prime Hawk	Cym. Hot Prime x Cym. Street Hawk	R.Dix	Halehi Maiden	Lc. Atticus x Ctna. Maui Maid	Hawaiian FL.Nurs.
Red Ethos	Cym. Atropos x Cym. Bittersweet	R.Dix	Sacramento Splash	C. Little Dipper x Lcna. Peggy San	Gold Country
Tham	Cym. Flame Hawk x Cym. Brook Street	Aspromonte(N.Porter)			
Tracey Winner	Cym. Tracey Reddaway x Cym. Wallara	Mukoyama(A.Easton)	LAELIOCATTELEYA		
Vienetta Blues	Cym. Vienetta Beauty x Cym. Yowie Flame	R.Dix(A.Easton)	Bright Winter	C. intermedia x Lc. Winter Gift	Suwada Orch.
Yamanashi Shower	Cym. pumilum x Cym. Niveum	Mukoyama	Halehi Pinky	C. Moon Festival x Lc. Rosie's Surprise	Hawaiian FL.Nurs.
			Hawaiian Cabin	Lc. Nippon x Lc. Log Cabin	Kodama
			Hawaiian Challenger	Lc. Puppy Love x C. Horace	Kodama
			Hawaiian Fair	Lc. Mildred Rives x Lc. Melody Fair	Kodama
			Hawaiian Touch	Lc. Shellie Compton x C. Horace	W.L.Bates
DENDROBIUM			Jennifer Bates	Lc. Drumbeat x C. bowringiana	J.McQueen
Carol Ann McQueen	Den. Jaquelyn Concert x Den. helix	J.McQueen	John Lewis McQueen	Lc. Culminant x C. Bob Betts	W.A.Baker
Evangelina	Den. Cheddi Jagan x Den. Tay Sweet Keng	Singapore Bot.Gdns	Julian's Delight	L. crispata x C. Poria	Hocke(W.Richter)
Macarag-Macapagal	Den. Anne's Rainbow Surprise x Den. Aussie Merit	G.Lealberg	Kenneth Hocke	C. Princess Royal x Lc. Britannia	Michel Vacherot
Fireball	Den. Anne's Rainbow Surprise x Den. Aussie Merit	G.Lealberg	Miva Prolific	C. bowringiana x Lc. Royal Emperor	MAJ Orchids
Halehi Butterfly	Den. Polar Bear x Den. Yellow Butterfly	Hawaiian FL.Nurs.	Norm Jean Schneider	Lc. Royal Emperor x C. Horace	M.Thompson(O/U)
Halehi Twisters	Den. Twist of Fate x Den. Tumbling Dice	Hawaiian FL.Nurs.	Pink Essence	L. oslermayeri x Lc. Happy Essence	Keshab Pradhan
Icao	Den. Asean Lady x Den. Goh Yam Chiew	Singapore Bot.Gdns	Raghav's Joy	C. Angel Bells x L. pumila	Sirm Bock San(Serdang)
Juliet's Love	Den. Lustrous x Den. Ellen	R.Manning(Down Under N.O.)	Sirm Sue Anne	C. Ann Follis x Lc. Zuiho	Suwada Orch.
Justine	Den. Candice x Den. Ellen	J.McQueen	Supersonic	Lc. Little Oliver x L. purpurata	Tokyo O.N.
May Hetherington	Den. Ram Mira x Den. helix	Singapore Bot.Gdns	Tokyo Pink Doll	Lc. Tokyo Magic x L. pumila	
Milos Rabas	Den. Cheddi Jagan x Den. phalaenopsis	Singapore Bot.Gdns			
Pacific Blue	Den. Anna White x Den. Chao Phaya Blue	Exotic Orchids(K.Kamiya)	LUISANDA		
Pauwela Charm	Den. Banyad Pink x Den. Kiyomi Beauty	Exotic Orchids(K.Kamiya)	Donna Burch	Lsnd. Golden Gem x V. denisoniana	MAJ Orchids
Ruby Red	Den. Burmese Ruby x Den. Kiyomi Beauty	Exotic Orchids(K.Kamiya)			
Salamaua	Den. VIVID x Den. Breeze	R.Manning(Down Under N.O.)	LYCASTE		
Singa Kagoshima	Den. Kiyomi Beauty x Den. bigibbium	Singapore Bot.Gdns	Alisa	Lyc. Inschooliana x Lyc. Always	S.Male(N.Powell)
Sweet Sonia	Den. Our Lawrence x Den. Aussie Treat	R.Manning(Down Under N.O.)	Pamela Annan-Brady	Lyc. Hardie x Lyc. Shoalhaven	Annan-Brady(O/U)
DORITAENOPSIS			MACLELLANARA		
Bedford Castle Rong	Dips. White Castle x Phal. Rong Guan Amah	H.Ginsberg	Pagan Harry	Mclna. Pagan Lovesong x Odm. Yellow Harry	C.Halls
Bedford Rose Delight	Phal. Brother Delight x Dips. Hinarose	H.Ginsberg			
Bedford Stripes Nimore	Dips. Minho Princess x Phal. Massachusetts Stripe	H.Ginsberg	MASDEVALLIA		
Hampton Base	Dips. Orlade's Space Base	F.J.Bergman(J.Redlinger)	Grand Sun	Masd. Monarch x Masd. Kimballiana	Clackamas(Orchid Zone)
Jenny's Linda	x Phal. Joseph Hampton	Kleim Growers	Kimball's Sun	Masd. Sun Dancer x Masd. Kimballiana	C.Halls
Josefina Viruet	Dips. Jenny x Phal. lindenii	J.Viruet(O/U)	Solar Flare	Masd. Veitchiana x Masd. Falcata	Cal-Orchid(Beall)
Kung's Dark Vicki	Phal. Vicki Sue Lockhart x Dips. King Shiang's Rose	Kung's			
Kung's Happy Candy	Dips. Happy Smile x Phal. Taisuco Candy	Kung's	MILTASSIA		
Malani Splash	Dips. Tropic Splash x Phal. Malani	J.W.Hutchinson	Honoloo	Milt. Honolulu x Brs. Edvah Loo	OrchidWorks
Margaret Seurat	Dips. Margaret Poole x Phal. Georges Seurat	J.W.Hutchinson	Minbrach	Milt. Minas Gerais x Brs. brachiata	G.M.Suffolk
Pat Weeks	Phal. Art Hall x Dips. Orlade's Puff	Carter & Holmes	Nancy Jane Losgar	Missa. Charles M. Fitch x Milt. Anne Wame	MAJ Orchids
Patricia Druce	Phal. Allen Nasu x Dips. Orlade's Surfson	L.Quinn(B.N.Jones)			
Sunlands Sunspot	Dips. Liu Neng-Dow x Phal. Zuma Aussie Delight	S.Heyden	MILTONIDIUM		
Taisuco Cosbal	Phal. Taisuco Swan x Dips. City Girl	Taisuco	Lemon Drop	Mldm. Wildwood x Onc. onustum	W.A.Baker
DRACULA					
Red Dragon	Drac. Quasimodo x Drac. vampira	W.A.Baker	ODONTODA		
EPIDENDRUM			Corangamite	Oda. Echanson x Odm. Moselle	G.McCraith
A-doribi Gift	Epi. quinquepartitum 11 x Epi. ilense	B.Thoms(O/U)	El Cajon	Oda. Lincade x Oda. Robert Dugger	W.A.Baker(R.Dugger)
Orange Park	Epi. phoeniceum x Epi. lowiei 11	MAJ Orchids	Malacoota	Oda. Nagamble x Oda. Mount Donna-buang	G.McCraith
EPILAELOCATTLEYA			Mirboo	Oda. Aloette x Oda. Arthurs Seat	G.McCraith
Butterfly Kisses	Lc. Trick or Treat x Epi. conopseum	Carter & Holmes(Highland Trop.)	Narbehong	Oda. Lynx x Odm. Stonehurst Yellow	G.McCraith
			Porepunkah	Oda. Natonwide x Oda. Lovely Morning	G.McCraith
			Strocade	Odm. Purpleon x Odm. Boleyn	G.McCraith
				Oda. Lincade x Odm. Stroperry	W.A.Baker(R.Dugger)
HAWKINSARA			ODONTODIUM		
Haleani Buttons	Lcna. Tina x Sc. Lana Coryell	Hawaiian FL.Nurs.	Odontocidium	Odcdm. Tiger Butter x Odm. Golden Halls	W.A.Baker(Hi.Rohr)
Quantum Spirit	Ctna. Capri x Sic. Quantum Leap	D.Neuendorf	Helmut's Tiger	Odm. pscatorai x Odcdm. Tiger Butter	Glen.O.Across
HOLTUMARA			Pesky Tiger	Odm. cristatum x Onc. Mexico	Glen.O.Across
Yumi Watanabe	Arnth. Beatrice Ng x V. Sunny Beach	Tan Chin Heong	Via Christl		
			ODONTONIA		
			Guanacorn	Milt. Guanabara x Odm. Conperry	W.A.Baker

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
OK44RA Chonglu	Ren, Kalsom x Vasco. Five Friendships	How Wai Ron
ONCIDIUM Alexis Pardo Sugar Truffles Sylvia's Dream	Onc. James Weiss x Onc. <i>stramineum</i> Onc. Sweet Sugar x Onc. Raspberry Truffle Onc. Celebrity Magic x Onc. Susan Perreira	MAJ Orchids W.A.Baker Sylvia Reilly
OT4ARA Haleahl Cubs	Blc. Waianae Leopard x Ctna. Joy Bassin	Hawaiian Fl.Nurs.
PAPHIOPEDILUM Aimé Bonpland Ashley Nicole Barbi Playmate Birth Of Saya Buena Par California Green Clark's Emerald Cody Hausermann Coon Creek Days Cosmo-Venus Every Thunder Hampshire Beauty Hampshire Bells Hampshire Crown Hampshire Greentree Hampshire Hill Hampshire Oak Hampshire Robe Hampshire Super Hampshire White Light Hanes Home Heavy Duty Hisnying Artist Hisnying Maru Inca Warrior Kakolan Memory Kunnepe	Paph. <i>supardii</i> x Paph. <i>primulinum</i> Paph. Keribeth Svoboda x Paph. Freckles Paph. Grey x Paph. Friendship Paph. <i>parishii</i> x Paph. Yerba Buena Paph. Golden Acres x Paph. Acapulco Gold Paph. Emerald Moon x Paph. Todd Clark Paph. Cocoa Cherry x Paph. Black Velvet Paph. Maude Haven x Paph. <i>fairreanum</i> Paph. San Francisco x Paph. <i>venustum</i> Paph. Erie x Paph. Thunder Bay Paph. Van Ness x Paph. Beaklé Paph. Hanes Bells x Paph. Skip Bartlett Paph. Fiery Crown x Paph. <i>charlesworthii</i> Paph. Osage x Paph. Susan Tucker Paph. Hanes Raven x Paph. Winston Churchill Paph. Green Oak x Paph. Althea Tonkin Paph. Valvin x Paph. Indian Ocean Paph. Maud Rook x Paph. Supersk Paph. Shapelight x Paph. Skip Bartlett Paph. Ruth Hanes x Paph. Emerald Crown Paph. Gertrude Path x Paph. Blendia Paph. Super Shadows x Paph. Watercolor Artist Paph. Ruby Mist x Paph. Macabre Paph. White Knight x Paph. Inca Paph. Hamana Winrow x Paph. Sea Cliff Paph. Tree of Reminiscence x Paph. Rosalio's Treasure	Jard Luxembourg A.Svoboda Klehm Growers Klehm Growers I.Muramatsu Yamato-Noen(F.Sugiyama) Yamato-Noen(F.Sugiyama) Klehm Growers Klehm Growers Kokusai Woodstream(W.Goldner) Klehm Growers Klehm Growers Klehm Growers Klehm Growers Klehm Growers Klehm Growers Klehm Growers Klehm Growers Yamato-Noen(F.Sugiyama) Suwada Orch. Ching Hua Ching Hua Klehm Growers T.Terabe
Lunatic Fringe Magic Fantasy Mail Hill	Paph. Freckles x Paph. Lunacy Paph. Neerach x Paph. <i>rothschildianum</i> Paph. Memoria Percy Bannerman x Paph. <i>malipoense</i>	I.Shimizu(O/U) Klehm Growers I.Muramatsu
Memoria Al Moreschi Memoria Hirohisa Kawai Memoria Sang-Sub Lee North Coast Nusamal	Paph. <i>philippense</i> x Paph. <i>tigrinum</i> Paph. <i>bellatulum</i> x Paph. Muriel Constance Paph. Forest Vale x Paph. Pacific Ocean Paph. California Green x Paph. <i>glaucohyllum</i> Paph. Naikatsu Ikeda x Paph. Sioux Paph. Necessity x Paph. Saint Owens Bay Paph. Yerba Buena x Paph. Dot Matrix Paph. Rosy Dawn x Paph. <i>bellatulum</i> Paph. San Francisco x Paph. Via Exacto Paph. Reins of Destiny x Paph. Small World Paph. Susan Booth x Paph. Michael Koopowitz Paph. Jerry Spence x Paph. <i>rothschildianum</i> Paph. Michael Koopowitz x Paph. <i>rothschildianum</i> Paph. Omdurman x Paph. Show Piece Paph. <i>malipoense</i> x Paph. <i>platyphyllum</i> Paph. Via Avila Beach x Paph. English Tea Paph. Golden Diana x Paph. Freckles	Fox Valley Tokyo O.N. A.S.Chai Suwada Orch. I.Shimizu(S.Nomura) I.Muramatsu I.Muramatsu Yamato-Noen(F.Sugiyama) Yamato-Noen(F.Sugiyama) I.Shimizu(O/U) Ching Hua Ching Hua Yamato-Noen(F.Sugiyama) C.J.McKenzie(B.Fraser) Yamato-Noen(F.Sugiyama) G.Lawless(N.Powell)
Pine Fantasy Pine Matrix Rosy Belle San Exacito Seyopira Shin-Yi Michael Shin-Yi Surprise Shin-Yi's Pride Show Time Taiet Pride Tea for Two Thrilla in Vanilla	Paph. <i>philippense</i> x Paph. <i>tigrinum</i> Paph. <i>bellatulum</i> x Paph. Muriel Constance Paph. Forest Vale x Paph. Pacific Ocean Paph. California Green x Paph. <i>glaucohyllum</i> Paph. Naikatsu Ikeda x Paph. Sioux Paph. Necessity x Paph. Saint Owens Bay Paph. Yerba Buena x Paph. Dot Matrix Paph. Rosy Dawn x Paph. <i>bellatulum</i> Paph. San Francisco x Paph. Via Exacto Paph. Reins of Destiny x Paph. Small World Paph. Susan Booth x Paph. Michael Koopowitz Paph. Jerry Spence x Paph. <i>rothschildianum</i> Paph. Michael Koopowitz x Paph. <i>rothschildianum</i> Paph. Omdurman x Paph. Show Piece Paph. <i>malipoense</i> x Paph. <i>platyphyllum</i> Paph. Via Avila Beach x Paph. English Tea Paph. Golden Diana x Paph. Freckles	M.Fonooni J.Werner G.Uhlmann H.Ginsberg H.Ginsberg B.Maint(W.Livingston) Tan Chin Heong Aloha Orchids H.Ginsberg(Brother) B.Maint F.J.Bergman(Lenette) D.O.G.(Roelke Orch.) D.O.G.(Roelke Orch.) H.Ginsberg Ching Her Ching Her F.J.Bergman F.J.Bergman F.J.Bergman F.J.Bergman F.J.Bergman F.J.Bergman

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PHALAENOPSIS (continued)		
Fred's White	<i>Phal.</i> Fred's Wonder x <i>Phal.</i> Fred's White Perfection	F.J.Bergman
Glengarry	<i>Phal.</i> Malibu Madonna x <i>Phal.</i> <i>venosa</i>	G.Uhlmann
Hadrian's Villa	<i>Phal.</i> Classic Camella x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Spots	G.Uhlmann(Camela)
Hampshire Pink Cloud	<i>Phal.</i> Margt Moses x <i>Phal.</i> Hampshire Cupid	Klehm Growers
Ho's Black Angel	<i>Phal.</i> Super Pixie x <i>Phal.</i> Ho's Fantastic Splash	Tin-Fan Ho
Ho's Green Witch	<i>Phal.</i> Ho's Green Sheba x <i>Phal.</i> Ho's Green Waves	Tin-Fan Ho
Inacia Catarna Gulipa	<i>Phal.</i> Miya Barbara x <i>Phal.</i> Frisson	Michel Vacherot
Jerry Reboua	<i>Phal.</i> Ambommanniana x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Pride	MAJ Orchids
Kung's Arttsuki	<i>Phal.</i> Art Hall x <i>Phal.</i> Asagiri no Tsuki	Kung's
Kung's Balas Ruby	<i>Phal.</i> Paito Balas x <i>Phal.</i> Kung's Ann	Kung's
Kung's Coffer	<i>Phal.</i> Kung's Gelblambo x <i>Phal.</i> Kung's Garnet	Kung's
Kung's Coral Imp	<i>Phal.</i> Coral Isles x <i>Phal.</i> Malibu Imp	Kung's
Kung's Garnet Spots	<i>Phal.</i> Kung's Princess x <i>Phal.</i> Hsu Li-Shian	Kung's
Kung's Gelb Gold	<i>Phal.</i> Gladys Reed x <i>Phal.</i> Kung's Gelblambo	Kung's
Kung's Gold Prince	<i>Phal.</i> Kung's Princess x <i>Phal.</i> Tainan's Golden Stars	Kung's
Kung's Golden Read	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Amboin x <i>Phal.</i> Gladys Read	Kung's
Kung's Gold-Fairy	<i>Phal.</i> Fairy Tales x <i>Phal.</i> Rothschildiana	Kung's
Kung's Veno Red	<i>Phal.</i> Venosa Queen x <i>Phal.</i> Yuda Blood Red	Kung's
Lady Griddlebone	<i>Phal.</i> Frisson x <i>Phal.</i> Rousserole	D.O.G.(Roelike Orch.)
Li Hwa Yang	<i>Phal.</i> Fred O'Donnell x <i>Phal.</i> Rousserole	W.Tippit
Lucille Beaulieu	<i>Phal.</i> Coral Isles x <i>Phal.</i> Mitsuko Takasaki	M.Mireault
Luedde Princess	<i>Phal.</i> Princess Violet x <i>Phal.</i> Luedde-violeacea	Klehm Growers
Macassar Gold	<i>Phal.</i> Jade Gold x <i>Phal.</i> Macassar	K.Avant
Maria Baesler	<i>Phal.</i> <i>mariae</i> x <i>Phal.</i> <i>stuartiana</i>	J.Werner
Martin's Mist	<i>Phal.</i> Orchidview Gold x <i>Phal.</i> Moonmist	K.Avant(Dr J.G.Martin)
Miva Corentin Vallier	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Horizon x <i>Phal.</i> Miva Kit	Michel Vacherot
Miva Nicky Jojomake	<i>Phal.</i> Rapture x <i>Phal.</i> Philip Palmer	Michel Vacherot
Miva Orchidee Languedoc	<i>Phal.</i> Miva Granny x <i>Phal.</i> <i>philipprensis</i>	Michel Vacherot
Nut Case	<i>Phal.</i> Nuthatch x <i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i>	Klehm Growers
Polynesian Princess	<i>Phal.</i> Polynesian Sunset x <i>Phal.</i> Princess Kalulani	B.Main(A.Bryant)
Pajaro Well	<i>Phal.</i> Wishung Well x <i>Phal.</i> Pajaro Blanco	B.Main(W.Livingston)
Pompeii	<i>Phal.</i> Malibu Imp x <i>Phal.</i> Jordan's Pixie	G.Uhlmann
Ponchatoula	<i>Phal.</i> Snow Leopard x <i>Phal.</i> Elsie Osborne	MAJ Orchids
Schloss-Holte Elisabeth Wurms	<i>Phal.</i> Maria Glanz x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Emperor	Roelike Orch.
Serdang Bright Spots	<i>Phal.</i> Schaumburg x <i>Phal.</i> Alspice	Roelike Orch.
Shang-Lin's Golden Lip	<i>Phal.</i> Serdang Starting Point x <i>Phal.</i> Bright Morning	Tan Chin Heong
Shang-Lin's Maki Stuart	<i>Phal.</i> Yukimai x <i>Phal.</i> <i>philipprensis</i>	Hsien Ta Chen
Shang-Lin's Princess Kaaladian	<i>Phal.</i> Maki Wajianabe x <i>Phal.</i> <i>stuartiana</i>	Hsien Ta Chen
Shang-Lin's Yellow Passat	<i>Phal.</i> Salu Princess x <i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Kaaladian	Hsien Ta Chen
Strawberry Wine	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Passat x <i>Phal.</i> Yellow Pecker	G.Alm(Brother)
Sunlands Cloud Pink	<i>Phal.</i> Queen Spot x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Purple	S.Heyden
Sunlands Gold Glow	<i>Phal.</i> Lippestern x <i>Phal.</i> Queenslander Queen x <i>Phal.</i> Sunlands Bogus Gold	S.Heyden
Sunlands Gold Touch	<i>Phal.</i> Sunlands Bogus Gold x <i>Phal.</i> Sunlands White Empress	S.Heyden
Suntiris Bayssa	<i>Phal.</i> Suntiris x <i>Phal.</i> Rose Bayssa	J.W.Hutchinson
Symphonie von Rietberg	<i>Phal.</i> Willi Rössler x <i>Phal.</i> Katrim Rolike	D.O.G.(Roelike Orch.)
Tailhort Brother Valley	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Star x <i>Phal.</i> <i>stuartiana</i>	Taisucco(Brother)
Tailhort Hsin-Ying Snow	<i>Phal.</i> Florida Snow x <i>Phal.</i> Musashino	Taisucco(Ching Hua)
Urubamba Valley	<i>Phal.</i> Malibu Imp x <i>Phal.</i> Leucadia Dazzle	G.Uhlmann
Uta Bresan	<i>Phal.</i> Schneewittchen x <i>Phal.</i> Orchid World	D.O.G.(Roelike Orch.)
Wes Addison	<i>Phal.</i> Summer Norm x <i>Phal.</i> Malibu Imp	E.Goo
PHRAGMIPEDIUM		
Magdalene Rose	<i>Phrag.</i> Eric Young x <i>Phrag.</i> Beauport	Orch.by Ackers
Memoria Ruth Omels	<i>Phrag.</i> Olaf Gruss x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>ecuadorensis</i>	Woodstream(A.Omels)
Penns Creek Cascade	<i>Phrag.</i> Grande x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>wallisii</i>	Woodstream(W.Goldner)
Pochontas	<i>Phrag.</i> Demetria x <i>Phrag.</i> Ruby Slippers	C.Paré

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PHRAGMIPEDIUM (continued)		
Rapunzel	<i>Phrag.</i> Grande x <i>Phrag.</i> Ruby Slippers	C.Paré
Ribbons and Bows	<i>Phrag.</i> Schroderae x <i>Phrag.</i> Ruby Slippers	C.Paré
Saint's Apprentice	<i>Phrag.</i> Saint Ouen x <i>Phrag.</i> Sorcerer's Apprentice	Woodstream(W.Goldner)
Wössner Rose	<i>Phrag.</i> Hamme Popow x <i>Phrag.</i> Olaf Gruss	F.Glanz
POTIMARA		
Atlantic Hood	Bc. Mount Hood x <i>Sic.</i> Atlantic King	Suwada Orch.(O/U)
Burgundy Head	<i>Pot.</i> Vallespin x <i>C.</i> <i>loddigesii</i>	Suwada Orch.
Cutie Girl	<i>Pot.</i> Hisako Akatsuka x <i>Sic.</i> Misty Girl	Suwada Orch.
Fighting Phil	<i>Sic.</i> Mahalo Jack x <i>Blc.</i> Terms of Surrender	Klehm Growers
Fire Morning	<i>Sic.</i> Morning Glow x <i>Pot.</i> Tokyo Bay	Suwada Orch.
Haleahi Jewels	<i>Blc.</i> Golden Tang x <i>Sic.</i> Jewel Box	Hawaiian Fl.Nurs.
High Life	<i>Pot.</i> Hisako Akatsuka x <i>Blc.</i> Pamela Farrell	Suwada Orch.
Joan McLain	<i>Blc.</i> Walkiki Gold x <i>Sic.</i> Carolina Sunrise	MAJ Orchids
King Bay	<i>Pot.</i> Atlantic Hood x <i>Pot.</i> Tokyo Bay	Suwada Orch.
Night Club	<i>Blc.</i> Amy Wakasugi x <i>Pot.</i> Vallespin	Suwada Orch.
Oyster Keys	<i>Sic.</i> Crayelle Smith x <i>Blc.</i> Benigno's Treasure	Klehm Growers
Pisgah Sunrise	<i>Sic.</i> May Hawkins x <i>Blc.</i> Waianae King	Owens Orchids
Red Panda	<i>C.</i> Cherry Chip x <i>Pot.</i> Vallespin	Suwada Orch.
Spring Bay	<i>Pot.</i> Tokyo Bay x <i>Bc.</i> Pastoral	Suwada Orch.
Teresa Yoshiyama	<i>Sic.</i> Camila Suzuki x <i>Blc.</i> Brilliant Future	T.Tajima
Tokyo Goldenzelle	<i>Blc.</i> Goldenzelle x <i>Pot.</i> Takaragi's Angel	Tokyo O.N.
Tokyo Lun	<i>Lc.</i> Tokyo Magic x <i>Pot.</i> Luna Jaune	Tokyo O.N.
RENANOPSIS		
Nachiro Ando	<i>Ren.</i> <i>bella</i> x <i>Vaps.</i> <i>gigantea</i>	Tan Chin Heong
RODRICIDIUM		
Alameda Magic	<i>Rodcm.</i> Ray Millard x <i>Onc.</i> Alameda Magic	A&M Mangano
RUMILLARA		
Torre De Oro	<i>Neost.</i> Lou Sheary x <i>Rhctm.</i> Ladda Gold	Rivera Rios(O/U)
SOPHROLAELIOCATTLEYA		
Angle	<i>Lc.</i> Pixie Gold x <i>Sic.</i> Fallbrook Red	J.W.Hutchinson
Anzaloia	<i>Sic.</i> Anzac x <i>Sic.</i> Wendy's Valentine	Alona Orchids
Carla Klehm	<i>Sic.</i> Mahalo Jack x <i>Sic.</i> Sutter Creek	Klehm Growers
Dream Lover	<i>Lc.</i> Puppy Love x <i>Sic.</i> Dream Cloud	Exotic Orchids
Mathew Johnston	<i>Sic.</i> Beaufort x <i>Sl.</i> Isabelle Stone	MAJ Orchids
Sierra Nugget	<i>Sic.</i> Precious Stones x <i>Sic.</i> Gold Nugget	Gold Country
Spencer Brooks	<i>Sic.</i> Final Touch x <i>Sic.</i> Beaufort	Carter & Holmes
Tokyo Angel Kiss	<i>Sic.</i> California Apricot x <i>C.</i> White Bridal	Tokyo O.N.
SPATHOGLOTTIS		
Diosdado Pangan-Macapagal	<i>Spa.</i> Burleigh Gold x <i>Spa.</i> <i>kimballiana</i>	Singapore Bot.Gdns
TRICHONOPSIS		
Sherr Regan	<i>Trgl.</i> <i>brachiata</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Boeslardi	MAJ Orchids
VANDA		
Crowtoft Shadowlands	<i>V.</i> Josephine van Brero x <i>V.</i> Tokyo Blue	R.F.Orchids
Memoria Robert DePadro	<i>V.</i> Manuel Torres x <i>V.</i> Doctor Anek	R.F.Orchids
VANILLA		
Golden Future	<i>Vi.</i> <i>planifolia</i> ¶ x <i>Vi.</i> <i>palmatum</i> ¶	Woodstream(W.Goldner)
VUYLSTEKEARA		
Mona Bay	<i>Vuyt.</i> Monatia x <i>Oda.</i> Bombay	Glen.O.Across
Rippotea	<i>Odnra.</i> Mena x <i>Oda.</i> Durham Pride	G.McCrath

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122 pages, colour and B&W.

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WHAT ORCHID IS THAT?

Edited by Alec Pridgeon

The orchid is one of the most passionately cultivated flowers world-wide, and for centuries it has been a symbol for the exotic and mysterious in the human imagination. As the brilliant photographs in this book show, the shapes, hues and textures of many of these extraordinary flowers continue to produce a shock of wonder in the viewer.

This book will delight everyone, from the gardener with a casual interest in orchids, to the confirmed enthusiast. It takes in a wide spectrum of orchid genera and more than 1100 species common in cultivation, presented by an international team of experts.

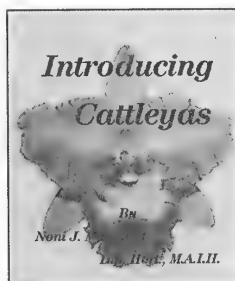
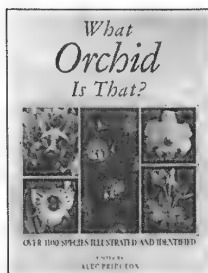
The first section, by the General Editor, Alec Pridgeon, introduces orchid habitat, distribution, names and classification, hybrids, pollination, how to grow orchids and control pests and diseases, and orchid conservation.

The alphabetical section, "Orchids A-Z", includes descriptions, names and synonyms, geographic distribution, notes on culture, and photographs drawn from collections around the world, showing the best-known species in cultivation.

Whether you are buying, growing or just looking, this is the ultimate guide to orchids.

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INTRODUCING CATTLEYAS

Noni J. Mammatt

Noni Mammatt's fascination with the Cattleya Alliance, their most beautiful blooms and extensive range of colour combinations, has prompted Noni to share the results of her own trials in successfully growing and flowering all types of this most beautiful genus under shadehouse conditions in the city of Perth in Western Australia. She hopes that as a result of her writing some

new growers, as well as the experienced growers of other orchid genera, may be encouraged to introduce the Cattleya Alliance into their collections.
24 pages, B&W.

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GROWING PHALAENOPSIS AT HOME

James Neal

Jim Neal is always called upon to give his opinion when a Phalaenopsis is shown at an Orchid Society of NSW Ltd show or nominated for an award. This is because Jim has made a study of the genus Phalaenopsis in the Sydney area since being bitten by the Phalaenopsis bug at the 6th World Orchid Conference in Sydney in 1969.

This book is essential reading and reference for any person who grows, or is intending to grow, Phalaenopsis.

Jim, in a simple and easily understood style, explains and elaborates on light conditions, watering, temperatures, fertilisers, pests and diseases.

Explanations of the way Phalaenopsis are named and the implications of growing seedlings, illustrate some of the more difficult ideas for the layman to understand.

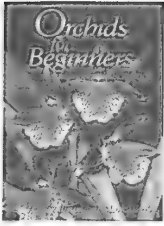
The colour photography illustrates beautifully the topics under discussion and the orchid names are supplied, where necessary, as a caption.

The illustrations drawn by Jim's son Jamie are pertinent and succinct and make the subject more easily understood.

56 pages, colour and B&W.

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ORCHIDS FOR BEGINNERS

A Guide to Selection and Cultivation

Allison and Mark Webb

"Orchids for Beginners" is for those just starting out in orchids. It provides information about choosing orchids best suited to your conditions and how to grow them. There is advice on what to look for when choosing plants to avoid some common traps and the expense of losing plants unsuited to your conditions. The essential basics of cultivation for beginners are covered - potting media, mounting plants, repotting and deflasking as well as choosing locations and building bushhouses. There are suggestions for growing in country areas as well as indoors. The plant descriptions offer suggestions of plants to choose from as well as introducing some of the very varied forms of orchids.

48 pages, colour and B&W.

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DENDROBIUM KINGIANUM:

A Unique Australian Orchid

Peter B. Adams and Sheryl D. Lawson

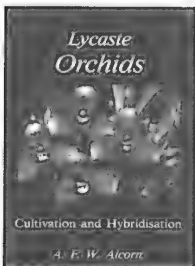
This book takes an innovative approach to the appreciation of an orchid species and breaks new ground in species monographs. Many of the orchid books available today take a dry formula approach to their topic and frequently present in another form information that is already available. This monograph provides an easily-read, comprehensive treatment of the species encompassing the interests of research scientists, horticulturalists, breeders and hobbyists, including beginners.

Covers history, biology, breeding, taxonomy, hybridisation, and culture. Has sections on award-winning plants, and shows how to develop specialist and competitive collections. Includes a register of over 300 significant plants.

This well-produced book is essential reading for all enthusiasts of d. kingianum and will be a valuable addition to the orchidist's library. For many hobbyists, the highlight of the book will be the ability to identify the many wonderful forms of d. kingianum in their collection. For others it will determine the direction of further acquisitions. This book is not only a celebration of a unique orchid, it also illuminates the fascination that has led these authors to spend many thousands of obviously rewarding hours researching this delightful monograph.

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LYCASTE ORCHIDS - Cultivation and Hybridisation

A.F.W. Alcorn

lycste orchids are easy to grow, and they produce flowers that range from the beautiful to the bizarre. No book previously has provided detailed cultural requirements of the lycaste, and this book should fill that gap, and encourage new growers to take up the cultivation of this beautiful genus. A section on hybridising contains valuable information on inheritance and genetics that will

benefit any hybridiser, not just the grower of lycastes, as well as helpful hints on how to avoid pitfalls in your hybridising program.

Michael Hallett, a friend of Fred Alcorn for a number of years, co-wrote this book with Fred and has completed it posthumously. He has a background in genetics, research and botany, and a passion for plants, especially orchids.

237 pages, colour and B&W.

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AUSTRALIAN TROPICAL ORCHIDS

Bill Lavarack and Bruce Gray

Compiled by two well known names in the Australian orchid world, this book is essentially a collection of 116 colour photographs depicting 109 tropical orchids, chosen by the authors as representative. There is a short introduction together with brief text complementing each photograph.

The text includes notes on distribution including a simple map, habitat types, an indication of size, flowering season, conservation status and many features of interest.

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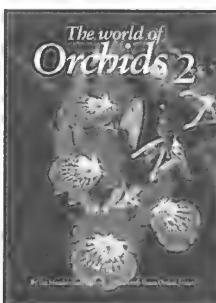
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NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
WILSONARA		
Breezy Mac	Wils. Kolibri x <i>Onc. maculatum</i>	Glen.O Acres
Burhen Bay	Wils. Hambühren Stern x <i>Oda. Bombay</i>	Glen.O Acres
Copper Angel	<i>Onc. sphecoclatum</i> x <i>Oda. Raymond Gabaldon</i>	W.A.Baker
Dugger's Star	<i>Odm. reichenheimii</i> x <i>Wils. Gauntlet</i>	W.A.Baker
Fanila	<i>Odm. reichenheimii</i> x <i>Oda. Castile Way</i>	W.A.Baker
Gauntlet	<i>Odcadm. Memoria Norman Gaunt</i> x <i>Oda. Strocade</i>	W.A.Baker(R.Dugger)
Lake Hodges	<i>Odcadm. Memoria Norman Gaunt</i> x <i>Oda. El Cajon</i>	W.A.Baker
Milton's Prize	<i>Odcadm. Memoria Sarah Jesup</i> x <i>Wils. Dalprize</i>	W.A.Baker
Santee Lakes	Wils. Dalprize x <i>Oda. Castile de Stro</i>	W.A.Baker
Sarah's Flame	<i>Odcadm. Memoria Sarah Jesup</i> x <i>Oda. Flaming Planet</i>	W.A.Baker
Tiger Lynx	<i>Odcadm. Tiger Butter</i> x <i>Oda. Lynx</i>	Glen.O Acres

¹*Masdevallia* Solar Flare, registered May 1995 but omitted from list.

Please note: This list contains registrations received to 31st December 2001. Those from 1st January 2002 onwards will appear in the next list to avoid ambiguity as to year of registration.

*New intergeneric hybrid genus with abbreviation for the following combination. The botanical authority follows each component genus.

Chinheongara C.H. Tan ex J.M.H. Shaw **nothogen. nov.** (Chi.) = *Ascentrum* Schltr. x *Phalaenopsis* Blume x *Rhynchostylis* Blume. (Breeding group 9). This name commemorates Chin Heong Tan of Serdang Orchid Nursery Malaysia.

Natural genera new to registration. *Vanilla* Mill.(VI.) New Breeding group 17.

There is a change in abbreviation for *Sophranitis* from Soph. to S. in order to bring usage in line with the other major genera within the *Cattleya*, *Laelia*, *Brassavola* group which are all represented by single letter abbreviations. This is in anticipation of the transfer of all the Brazilian *Laelia* species to *Sophranitis* being accepted for orchid hybrid registration.

¹Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration: *Brassia jipijapensis* Dodson & N.H. Williams; *Cirrhopetalum elegans* Tejism. & Binn.; *Coelogyne trinervis* Lindl.; *Cyclopogon herrenhusanum* R. Jenny & G.A. Romero; *Oyc. peruviana* Rolfe; *Encyclia lowiei* D.I. Duveen [as *Epidendrum*, see note below]; *Epidendrum quinquepartitum* Schltr.; *Pescatorea lehmannii* Rchb.f.; *Vanilla palmarum* (Salzm. ex Lindl.) Lindl.; *Vi. planifolia* Jacks.

CORRECTIONS

Brassolaelocattleya Moncho's Golden Star appeared in the New Orchid Hybrids List with the *Orchid Review* January- February 2002 p. 3 as Monchu's Golden Star by error.

Masdevallia Camano Flame appeared in the New Orchid Hybrids List with the *Orchid Review* July-August 2001 p. 8 as Camand Flame by error.

Paphiopedilum Ebbett's Pass appeared in SLOH Addendum 1986-1990 p. 457 as *Paph. Esbett's Pass* by error.

Paphiopedilum Golden Torch appeared in SLOH Addendum 1991-1995 p. 615 as *Paph. Golden Torch* by error.

Phalaenopsis Kung's Lob-Lawrence appeared in the New Orchid Hybrids List with the *Orchid Review* January-February 2002, p.9 which listed *Phal. Intermedia* as the pollen parent. Please change this to *Phal. lobbii*. See note below.

Phalaenopsis Memoria Liu Jin-Chyuan appeared in the New Orchid Hybrids List with the *Orchid Review* September-October 2000, p. 11, which listed *Phal. Intermedia* as the pollen parent. Please change this to *Phal. lobbii*. See note below.

Wilkinsara Dragon's Son was by error included under *Ascocenda* in New Orchid Hybrids List p. 3 with *Orchid Review* November - December 2001.

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Orcreg@this.org.uk

REGISTRAR'S NOTES

Cattleya chocoensis to be replaced by **C. quadricolor**

The *Handbook on Orchid Nomenclature and Registration* (4th ed. 1993, p. 119) lists *C. chocoensis* Linden & André as a name to be used for registration purposes, however with immediate effect the alternative name with priority, *C. quadricolor* Lindl. ex Bateman, will now be used for registration. For details see *ORAC Newsletter* issue 25, which is reproduced below.

Cattleya/Laeliocattleya dormaniana. Since its discovery in the 1880's this taxon has occasioned comment for the production of extra pairs of pollinia, which has prompted the suggestion that it represents a putative natural hybrid between *Laelia* and *Cattleya*. It is now treated as a species of *Cattleya* by most authors and is closely related to *C. guttata* and *C. leopoldii*. The removal of the Brazilian species formerly placed in *Laelia* to *Sophranitis* has prompted a review of all *Laeliocattleya* taxa with a view to determining which should remain in *Laeliocattleya* and which should be transferred to *Sophranitis*. This has expedited recognition of *Cattleya dormaniana* as a species for gress registration.

Dendrobium delacourii / delacourii.

The name was originally published as *delacourii* by André Guillaumin (1885-1975) in *Bulletin du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, Paris p. 522 (1924). It is named for T. A. Delacour who originally collected the plant at Quang in Laos. According to the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (2000) page 97, the specific name is formed from the personal name ending with a consonant (except -er), by adding -i plus the genitive inflection appropriate to gender and number of the person(s) honoured, (in this case masculine, singular, which is also -i) so that for Lecard it becomes *lecardii*. Consequently Delacour becomes *delacourii*, and most authors correct the original published name to conform to the Code.

A new combination in Epidendrum.

Following the registration of *Encyclia lowiei* as a grex parent, a new combination is required under *Epidendrum*, as unfortunately, *Encyclia* is not yet recognised for registration. ***Epidendrum lowiei*** (D.I. Duveen) J.M.H. Shaw **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Encyclia lowiei* D.I. Duveen in *Orchid Digest* 54(1): 39 (1990). Illustration: Witmer, *The Cattleyas and their relatives*, vol. 6: p.15, fig. 1-3 & plates 28, 29 (2000).

Phalaenopsis lobbii (Rchb.f.) Sweet.

This taxon has been treated formerly as *Phal. parishii* var. *lobbii* Rchb.f., and is now recognised at specific rank in Christenson's *Phalaenopsis - a Monograph* (2001) p. 68-71, [see also unnumbered colour plate.] but unfortunately it has been treated erroneously as a synonym of *Phal. x intermedia* Lindl. in the registration data base. All registrations involving *Phal. Intermedia* as a grex parent have been checked, and those which were originally submitted as *Phal. lobbii* have been changed to reflect this fact.

Paphiopedilum fairieanum / fairieanum.

There is widespread variation in the spelling of this specific epithet. It was originally published by Lindley as *Cypripedium fairieanum* in *Gardener's Chronicle* 740 (1857). However, the name was intended to commemorate Mr R. Fairrie of Liverpool who first exhibited a plant before the Royal Horticultural Society in 1957. Because of this, the original spelling used by Lindley is erroneous and the name has therefore been treated as an orthographic error to be corrected to *Paph. fairieanum*. This has been inconsistently applied in SLOH and the spelling used in the Addenda between 1961 and 1990 should be corrected to *fairieanum*.

Vanilla planifolia Jacks.

This bimonthly period has seen the first ever registration of a primary hybrid between two species of *Vanilla*. One fact inviting investigation was the variation in botanical author citation for the species *Vi. planifolia*, which is the plant widely cultivated in the tropics as a source of vanilla flavouring. The plant was originally described by George Jackson (1790-1811) in *Andrews's Botanists Repository* vol. 8, part 111, t. 538, published in November 1808. George Jackson wrote the text for volumes 7 to 10, while Henry C. Andrews (1799-1830) produced the hand-coloured engraved plates, which were drawn from live plants with no herbarium material being preserved, so that the coloured plate has become the lectotype for the species. A second "edition", actually a re-issue, of the work appeared in 1816. The following citations may be seen in reference works; *Vi. planifolia* Andrews; *Vi. planifolia* G. Jackson; *Vi. planifolia*

Jackson ex Andrews, or Jackson in Andrews, however these varied citations do all refer to the same taxon for which Jackson was the author. An interesting discussion of pre- and post-Linnaean nomenclature applied to this plant and the origin of the name *Vanilla* can be found in Kores, P. J. (1989) A precursory study of Filian Orchids. *Allertonia* 5(1): 16-18.

The following new hybrid genera become necessary with the transfer of the Brazilian species of *Laelia* to *Sophranitis*, and the reduction of *Dactyloctenium* Lindl. to synonymy under *Caulanthron* Raf. They are published here in preparation for amendments to the hybrid database.

Calaeonitis J.M.H. Shaw **nothogen. nov.** (Can.) *Caulanthron* Raf. x *Laelia* Lindl. x *Sophranitis* Lindl. (Breeding group 7).
Caulaelia J.M.H. Shaw **nothogen. nov.** (Cil.) *Caulanthron* Raf. x *Laelia* Lindl. (Breeding group 7).
Sopharthron J.M.H. Shaw **nothogen. nov.** (Sot.) = *Caulanthron* Raf. x *Sophranitis* Lindl. (Breeding group 7).
Sophrotres J.M.H. Shaw **nothogen. nov.** (Spt.) = *Leptotes* Lindl. x *Sophranitis* Lindl. (Breeding group 7). This *nothogenus* holds the three grexes formerly accommodated in *Leptolaelia*.
Stonia J.M.H. Shaw **nothogen. nov.** (Sto.) = *Broughtonia* R. Br. x *Sophranitis* Lindl. (Breeding group 7).

Julian M. H. Shaw, International Orchid Registrar

Please Note: The Orchid Register has been given a new internet address:
http://www.rhs.org.uk/research/registration_orchids.asp

ORAC NEWSLETTER Issue 25

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY DECEMBER 2001
ORCHID REGISTRATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

STATISTICS

For the period July to November 2001 there were 1829 new accessions with 1675 of these being accepted for registration. The figures remain at about 250-300 registrations per month, with a noticeable fall during September following the interruption of airmail.

TAXA

Since Newsletter 24 (July 2001), 4 hybrid genera:
Brappacidium M.O. Carpenter & J.M.H. Shaw **nothogen. nov.** (Bpc.) = *Aspasia* Lindl. x *Brassia* R. Br. x *Oncidium* Sw. (Breeding group 8)
Chinleocongar C.H. Tan & J.M.H. Shaw **nothogen. nov.** (Chli.) = *Ascoconitrium* Schltr. x *Phalaenopsis* Blume x *Rhynchostylis* Blume. (Breeding group 9)
Cochlesepalium R. Oba & J.M.H. Shaw **nothogen. nov.** (Cos.) = *Cochleanthes* Raf. x *Zygosepalium* Rehb.f. (Breeding group 6)
Waibengara W. B. How & J.M.H. Shaw = *Aerides* Lour. x *Ascoconitrium* Schltr. ex J.J. Sm. x *Phalaenopsis* Blume x *Rhynchostylis* Blume x *Vanda* Jones ex Br. (Breeding group 9)

and 17 species in 14 genera have entered the International Orchid Register.
 A new breeding group, 17, has been recognised to accommodate *Vanilla* Mill.

Marcel Lecoulle has written informing the registrar that the grex *Calliassia* Premier, although registered in good faith, has turned out to be erroneous. It is probably a cross involving *Laelia anceps* and a *Cattleya*.

Grex homonyms resulting from generic realignment.

The ongoing project to review the limits of all orchid genera, culminating in the gradual publication of *Genera Orchidacearum* will result in name changes to some grex parents. Grex homonyms arise when the same name has been used for two different grexes registered under two different genera and these two genera are then combined to form a single genus. The suggestion has been made that addition of the year of registration in parentheses to the grex epithet would be a simple and effective way of distinguishing grex homonyms. This is akin to the method of distinguishing cultivar homonyms recommended by the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. In exceptional circumstances a change of grex name would be considered.

In anticipation of the reduction of *Odontoglossum* to synonymy, largely under *Oncidium*, the grex lists of the two genera were compared for homonyms. There were found to be 55 homonyms between the two sets consisting of 2166 grex names under *Odontoglossum* and 2129 grex names under *Oncidium*. A further 5 names differed by only one terminal letter e.g. Pavan / Pavano, illustrating that this problem may not be as large as feared.
 Alec Pridgeon has pointed out that in fact *Odontoglossum* contained four clades, one of which was nested within *Cyrtocidium*, a genus not yet recognised for registration purposes, which means that the number of homonyms will be smaller than expected.

Dealing with synonyms

The removal of the Brazilian species of *Laelia* to *Sophranitis* (Lindleyana 15: 115-119; 16: 109-122) creates more complex problems. If the change becomes retroactive then the ancestry of each grex currently placed under *Laelia* and its compound hybrid genera will need to be evaluated. Current figures for registered grexes in the major genera are: *Laelia* 146; *Brassolaeliocattleya* 7110; *Laeliocattleya* 9523; *Sophranella* 127.
 Rather than extend enormously the list of conserved specific names to be used for registration purposes the registration database software will be modified to provide an additional entry for generic and specific synonyms of each grex parent, where necessary, enabling both names to be traced on any entry. Thus an entry such as:

Lc. Memoria Alberto Wenzel = *L. alaoiri* x *C. shroderae*

would become: *Sc.* (*Lc.*) Memoria Alberto Wenzel = *S. (L.) alaoiri* x *C. shroderae*, where the parentheses should be read as "previously". A more involved example arises when the transfer to *Sophranitis* involves a new name:

Lc. Tiny World = *C. luteola* x *L. gardneri*

becomes: *Sc.* (*Lc.*) Tiny World = *C. luteola* x *S. (L.) crispaia* (gardierni)

This has the advantages of:

1. Being easily printable in the New Orchid Hybrids List
 2. Gradually familiarising users with nomenclatural novelties
 3. Both names can be used simultaneously in one list.
 4. Growers can choose which names to use.
 5. Avoiding long lists of conserved names.
 6. Opening the way to dispense with the lists of conserved names for registration purposes
 7. Software modifications could enable searches to be made using both accepted names and synonyms.
- The above suggested scheme has been approved by ORAC as a useful and acceptable way of dealing with the synonyms expected to be generated.

Genera in the Bulbophyllum group

ORAC has recommended that only one genus should be recognised in the *Bulbophyllum-Cirrhopetalum* alliance, pending the outcome of anticipated molecular investigations. Consequently, the apparently previously unpublished nomenclature names* for registered grexes and subdivision of *Bulbophyllum* into several genera, based on work by Gary, Hamer & Siegerist published in the *Nordic Journal of Botany* in 1994, that is propounded in the new publication, *Bulbophyllums and their allies, a grower's guide* by Emily S. Siegerist (Timber Press, 2001) would not be accepted for registration purposes, pending their treatment in *Genera Orchidacearum*.

*Joana Siegerist = *Bulbophyllum* x *Cirrhopetalum* x *Mastiglon*

Mastiglopium Siegerist = *Bulbophyllum* x *Mastiglon*

Mastiglopium Siegerist = *Bulbophyllum* x *Mastiglon*

Rhytidopetalum Siegerist = *Rhytidanthos* x *Cirrhopetalum*

In view of the rather informal publication of these new nomenclature the Registrar has sought advice on validity of publication from the RHS Advisory Panel on Nomenclature and Taxonomy.

Requests to change the parentage of a registered grex name

Replacement of the conserved name *Cattleya chocoensis* by *C. quadricolor*

The *Handbook* (p. 119) lists *C. chocoensis* Linden & André as a name to be used for registration purposes whereas an alternative name with priority, *C. quadricolor* Lindl. ex Bateman, exists. A. A. Chadwick of Hockessin, USA, has written requesting that the priority name *C. quadricolor* now be accepted for registration purposes and *C. chocoensis* be subsumed. He observes that the Sanders Orchid Guide edition of 1927 recognised the priority of *C. quadricolor* and then "for some inexplicable reason, they began listing hybrids made from *C. quadricolor* under the name *C. chocoensis*. Because of the wide distribution of Sanders List of Hybrids, Sanders exacerbated the problem and it has continued uncorrected to this day". He continues "There are people who will ask themselves why they are calling this species *C. quadricolor* when you call it *C. chocoensis*. Most hobbyists and commercial growers I know, use the name *C. quadricolor* for this species. The most popular book on the *Cattleya* species, Carl Withner's "*The Cattleyas and their relatives*" also uses the name *C. quadricolor*. Instead of accommodating the horticulturists who use the name *Cattleya chocoensis*, you are actually confusing them - which I am sure is not your intent."

There are 36 grexes in the database with *C. chocoensis* as a parent - it has not been a very popular grex parent. Of these 38 only 5 are post 1981 registrations; most are pre1920's and it seems little disruption would be caused by this proposed change.

In the wider picture *C. quadricolor* is itself regarded by many as a synonym of *C. trianaei* Linden & Rchb.f. which is registered as a parent of 510 grexes, including *C. Madonna* which is *C. chocoensis* x *C. trianaei* (1913). ORAC has agreed to recognise the priority of *C. quadricolor* over *C. chocoensis* for registration and maintain *C. quadricolor* and *C. trianaei* as distinct species.

Changes in *Anguloa*, *Lycaste* and *Angulocaste*

The following suggestions were put forward following the taxonomic investigations of Dr. H. F. Oakeley.

Angust. Biverrucata = *Ang. ruckertii* x *Lyc. skinneri* (1903). Suggestion: change *Ang. ruckertii* to *Ang. brevilabris* Rolfe. Reason for change: redetermination of parental plant by Oakeley. The original plant used to make this cross is still maintained in the Jardin du Luxembourg, Paris and still bears the misapplied name *Ang. ruckertii* on the label.

ORAC has declined to accept this change in view of the time that had elapsed since the hybrid was made. It was felt that no one could now be certain what had actually occurred in the past and it was possible that the labels on the plants could have been confused in the intervening years. However, the database entry has been annotated.

In each of the following four grexes with the registered parent *Ang. uniflora* the original plant has been redetermined by Oakeley to be *Anguloa eburnea* B.S. Williams. For each case the suggestion was to change the registered parent to *Ang. eburnea*.

Angust. Lady Bath = *Ang. uniflora* x *Lyc. leucantha* (1983)

Angust. Margaret = *Lyc. Ein Harmony* x *Ang. uniflora* (1996)

Angust. Maureen = *Ang. uniflora* x *Lyc. Jackpot* (1995)

Angust. Sara = *Lyc. Auburn* x *Ang. uniflora* (1992)

ORAC has accepted these changes as the registrant and/or originator had personally made these investigations and his depth of understanding in this group of plants was recognised and appreciated. These changes have been implemented on the database.

Anguloa hohentlohi Moren

According to Oakeley (1999) in *Orchid Digest special pub. Anguloa* p.10, *Ang. hohentlohi* was the parent used for these grexes, at the time it was considered a synonym of *Ang. x ruckertii* Lindl. pro sp. It was suggested that the registered parentage be changed from *Ang. ruckertii* x *Lyc. Auburn* (1986)

Angust. Aurora = *Ang. ruckertii* x *Lyc. Auburn* (1986)

Angust. Marion = *Lyc. leucantha* x *Ang. ruckertii* (1989)

Angust. Oakdon = *Lyc. libra* x *Ang. ruckertii* (1983)

Angust. Pink Glory = *Lyc. Balliae* x *Ang. ruckertii* (1987)

Angust. Rocket = *Ang. ruckertii* x *Lyc. Vulcan* (1986)

ORAC has accepted these changes as the registrant and/or originator had personally made these investigations and his taxonomic opinions were respected. These changes have been implemented in the database.

Lycaste gigantea Lindl.

The name *Lycaste longipetala* has been misapplied to plants of *Lyc. gigantea* Lindl. *Lyc. longipetala* (Ruiz & Pav.) Garay is a homotypic synonym of *Maxillaria longipetala* Ruiz & Pav. Therefore, any grexes with a parentage listed as *Lyc. longipetala* are in reality *Lyc. gigantea* offspring. The suggestion was to change one registered parentage: **Lyc. Bruguensis** = *Lyc. longipetala* x *Lyc. skinneri* (1921) (change *Lyc. longipetala* to *Lyc. gigantea*) ORAC has not accepted this change in view of the time that has elapsed since the hybrid was made. However, a note on this finding will be made in the Registration database and the name *Lyc. longipetala* will not be accepted for any future registrations.

Panel to consider changes to registered grex parentage

Dr. Phillip Cribb, along with other orchid botanists at the Kew Herbarium, will form an Advisory Panel to review evidence submitted by those seeking a change in registered grex parentage on the grounds of historical and taxonomic investigations. This will provide a more detached and objective viewpoint and serve to protect the Committee from criticism in cases where one of its own members put forward such recommendations for a change.

Addendum to Sanders List anticipated 2002.

It is anticipated that work on compiling this next three year Addendum (1999-2001) will commence early in 2002. The volume should be published towards the middle of that year.

Views sought on Cultivar Registration in *Platone* and hardy orchids.

A list of cultivar names in *Platone* used in the UK has been compiled with the invaluable assistance of Ian Butterfield, holder of the National Collection of *Platone*. This lists 212 cultivar and cultivar-group names in 191 grexes and species. It appears that cultivar registration may be useful in hardy terrestrial orchids where these are widely grown outside the orchid fraternity, such as *Dactylorhiza* and *Platone*. It is anticipated that there would not be a change for cultivar registration. The first stage would be the production of a preliminary checklist of all known cultivar and cultivar-group epithets, which would then be circulated for comment and amendment. The aim is to stabilise nomenclature and reduce confusion in the use of cultivar names.

ORAC would like to hear from *Platone* growers to seek their views on the usefulness of cultivar registration.

Items for inclusion on the Agenda for the next ORAC meeting should be submitted in writing to reach the secretary by 15th March 2002.

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Tinonee Orchids

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July 14	Tinonee Orchids Open Day and Show
August 9-11	Gosford Orchid Spectacular
August 16-18	St Ives Orchid Fair
August 16-18	Melbourne International Orchid Show
September 5-8	Mt. Penang Floral Festival
September 26-29	Gardening Australia Live – Homebush Bay
October 5-6	Woolgoolga Orchid Workshop
October 20	Hills District Orchids Open Day
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November 9-10	Maribyrnong Sarcophilus Festival – Melbourne

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AOR 037

Snails! Love or Hate Them

by Ronald Boyd

Ever since I was a small lad and first came across a snail glued onto a post, in what I was later to learn was in its hibernation waiting for the wet season, snails have been a interest to me. The French and many other races of Europe collect them in large numbers, and cook them in garlic sauces then eat them, maybe this is the answer! My first contact with them at their work was a few years later when in a small country town where I lived I tried to make pocket money out of growing lettuce for the local green grocer. We had a big garden of maybe half an acre behind our house in which dad and grandfather grew veggies and fruit trees. There were eight children in our family so the garden did a lot to feed us.

I was given a small patch about fifty feet by fifty feet (about sixteen meters square) to grow my veggies and lettuce in. I bought several different types of lettuce seeds and soon was a proud owner of a thriving patch of young lettuce plants, even learnt how to transplant seedlings. Soon they were starting to reach saleable size and as summer was upon us the demand for lettuce started to grow, so as a young lad my capitalistic approach to riches had started. Then about a month before Christmas the rain started, just a light steady continuous rain for a week, not enough to do any serious damage to my lettuce, dad informed me it would "do em good". So with all this information in my mind I waited for the rain to stop and the lettuce to grow.

Lesson Number 1:

In Murphy's law (took me years to find out whom this Murphy character was that made such stupid laws.). I went out early in the morning to harvest a few lettuce to take to the green grocer and there they were "Snails" in there hundreds, big, small and tiny ones and their Cousins had come along also "Slugs" big fat ones full of my lettuce. I was ruined, on checking all the lettuce they were full of snails having a free feed on me!

Lesson Number 2:

At that time we had not heard of such drastic thing such as snail bait you could buy in packets. No! Dad came up with a simple method, borrow a few Khaki Cambell or Indian runner ducks from his mate. Dad said his mate swore by them to clean up the snails, he was right you know! We released the two ducks into the veggie garden and watched them go to work; in a matter of minutes they were eating snails everywhere. Now I was back in business, I reckon I could trim a few snail damaged lettuce leaves off and in a week or so they would grow back to saleable size!

Lesson Number 3:

After a day or so the ducks started to run out of snails and slugs, the next item on their menu was "MY LETTUCE", now I was ruined as they cleaned up all my lettuce plants. So the ducks went back to their owner and I stopped growing lettuce to make my fortune, but the best part was the lesson I learned "look before you leap into a great cure". Over the next forty years I met and fought these pests in many ways first poisons and then later less poison and into 'Natural Remedies'. When I married and set up home and the children arrived and the food bill grew I again started to grow a veggie garden, but wise to the snail problem and unwilling to use poison with children and pets around I went into natural methods. Strawberry patch was no problem, simply cover all the soil in either sawdust or river sand, this worked great as they hated these items as it took an enormous amount of the slime to lay a track over it. Things were looking up now I was onto a good thing at last, in the flower garden I did the same thing and also started to find out other great ideas on trapping them.

First was the stale beer in a bowl trick, let them drown in beer, I soon found out they could drown in more beer than I could afford to buy so back to the drawing board. I was working part time in a bakery and the boss said a good trick to try was some yeast in the water instead of beer. Apparently the yeast in the beer was the attraction for them, so I made elaborate inventions to make shelters for the bowls of yeasty water. These were placed in the garden at strategic positions and all seemed to be at peace. Hot weather came and all those bowls of drowned snails and slugs started to rot and boy did they stink, so the misses made me get rid of "Those stinking things".

Not one to give up easy I started asking work mates and friends for ideas and boy did I get some great ones! Like half bury razor blades in the soil so when a snail crawled over them they would cut their heads off, I skipped this one, as I could not afford to buy all those razor blades needed. Another trick they told me was to spread broken egg shells all over the ground as snails also hated to crawl over them, but were could I find enough broken egg shells. Next one I thought had merit in was to run two electric wires parallel to each other on the ground and when the snails wet slime crossed the two wires the would be electrocuted! Roasted snails! I gavē this a miss after a lot of thought; maybe I would accidentally walk on the wires and be "Cooked Too".

Another great idea I was told would work was to wait until it rained and with gum

boots on and umbrella and torch walk around the garden and stomp on all the little critters, great I enjoyed getting some revenge back on them but soon got squirmiest at the mess I had made so this idea fell through. The next idea I had was a great one, very simple! I got some old 8 inch garden pots and cut a few large pieces out of the top and placed them upside down in the garden, a rock or brick on top to stop them being knocked or blown over. This was a great invention for a while, snails soon made home under the pots and it was a simple matter every week or so to clean out the pots and dump the snails into a bucket of hot water. Revenge at last I thought, but no the misses said the pots spoiled the decor of the garden and the children were raiding the pots and keeping the snails as pets in their room.

Soon I again started to grow plants and I set up a business as a plant grower. I built a glasshouse and started growing plants from cuttings, seeds etc. and from all the experiences I had with snails over the years I reckon I had them beat!

Along came Lesson number four:

Soon I had pots of plants growing under shade cloth and also inside the glasshouse and with a new idea to beat the snails. Poison pellets were placed on a saucer under a cut out pot placed in safe places around the glasshouse and shade cloth area. Again harmony reigned. Then I found a new lesson out about the snails, the ones that got past my baits were laying eggs in the potting mix and soon all their little baby's were back at work eating the foliage of the plants, now I was back at stage 1. So fence in the area and back to snail poison seem the only answer.

But no I sat for a while and mulled over all the ideas I had been give to try over the years and in my dreams a few new ideas started to form, maybe get the Indian runner ducks back but teach them to collect the BBQ slugs and snails from the electric wires placed all over the Garden. Maybe go back to the beer traps or finally try the razor blades trick, then finally I had a brain wave! Why not drink the beer to get up my Dutch courage and then get out in the rain and stamp all the little critters to death!

I am sure there are many tricks and ways out in the gardeners world to beat these critters and probably one day I will learn more of them but now every rainy night I have a drink of beer, put on my gum boots, raincoat and with torch in hand get into the orchid house and stomp or catch every snail I can! Cheerio and good snailing.

Ronald Boyd

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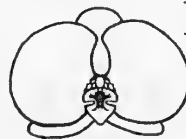
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AOR 046

Cattleyas

By the time you read these notes we will have passed the equinox, i.e. we will have equal day and night hours. This means the autumn flowering cattleyas will be shooting up their flower sheafs at a great rate! Now is the time to be vigilant regarding snails and slugs eating those new season root tips. Over the years growers have found Deadline® paste does a wonderful job in controlling these pests. Dab a little around the edge of the pot.

Cattleyas will need some protection from now on. The nights will start to become cooler and in a lot of areas heavy dews will be the norm. Move plants from their summer abode and place them under some form of shelter or if you only have a shade house, pull some green house poly over the structure.

Watering will now have to be reduced. Water weekly depending on the area that you live in. Start to use a lower nitrogen fertiliser that has a higher proportion of potassium. Some growers use a general purpose fertiliser and supplement it with an application of K-D-L, which has 35% soluble potassium.

If you grow seedlings, now is the time to pot on into a larger pot. If you seedlings are in sphagnum moss report now in fresh moss. DO NOT LET IT GET OLD AND GREEN.

Check plants for scale and mealy bugs. If buds are still in sheaf you can spray with ANTI-SCALE® or you may like to try ECO-OIL®.

If you are troubled with flower spotting check for adequate air movement. if necessary get an electrician to install a fan to create good air movement. This may solve your flower spotting problem. You could spray all of the plants and under benches with SPOT OFF to help control *Botrytis* spp spores or if *Glomerella* spp is the problem drench everywhere with FOLI-R-FOSR.

Remember to give you plants more light as winter approaches or you will get small flowers and soft growths – DO NOT OVER WATER!

Cymbidiums

The SEASON has now begun! The first of the early flowering cymbidiums are now starting to come into bloom.

As the spikes start to grow, place a stake beside the spike so that you will know where they are. If you become a bit careless while weeding – bingo! Spike gone till next year. A few snail pellets around the top of the pots and few under the benches will help to control wandering snails.

Check for two-spotted mites as this may your last opportunity to spray for them before the buds open. Use your favourite miticide to control the little critters! It is also your last change to lace predaceous mites out amongst your flowering plants, as they are not real active in cold weather. drench with one of the phos acid products to clean up any stray root or bulb rotting fungi spores that may be lingering around the top of the pots.

If you have a special place to flower your cymbids in make sure it is nice and clean with no root growth under the benches. if there is weed growth you may spray with ROUND

UP® and a few days later you could spray with a pre-emergence herbicide such as SIMAZINE or DIURON to stop the weeds from germinating. use at label rates. Remember weeds harbour all sorts of pests and diseases.

Watering is critical this time of the year. The growing media should be kept just moist with a good flush after four or five irrigations. If you are into trickle or drip fertigation – check the leachcare weekly to see that you are not over fertilising or under watering.

While the flower spikes are developing a good balanced fertiliser is required to build up spike tissue and of course bud development. PHOSTROGEN and CAMPBELLS YELLOW have been used for many years with good results. In more recent times some growers have used PETERS BLOSSOM BOOSTER and HORTICULTURAL SOLUTIONS HSO 12. Over the last two seasons many Sydney growers have used Alan's MERRI-FERT and noticed an improvement in flower quality. Don't forget to give you flowering plants an application of some form of CALCIUM that you may use. CALCIUM DEXTRO LAC is a liquid form of calcium, CALCIUM CHEALATES, CALCIUM NITRATE but watch the nitrogen*. BIOMIN CALCIUM is the latest new generation calcium. This is a very quick formulation of calcium that is rapidly absorbed by plant tissue. Remember, you cannot mix calcium in with your normal fertiliser.

For years growers have debated as to when cymys should be placed under cover. I like to wait until the last bud leaves the sheaf, but remember, it all depends on time and number of plants that have to be moved from the growing house into the flowering house. Yes, time!!!

- There is a new form of calcium nitrate coming onto the market with a lower nitrogen content. Watch this column for news of when it will be available.

Australian Natives

Late autumn is a busy time on the native orchid scene. There are lots of species and hybrids in bloom now and some shows to display them. Along with the bold and showy *D. bigibbum* and its relatives there are a number of diminutive species such as *Bulbophyllum schillerianum*, *B. exiguum* and *Dendrobium schneiderae* and the smelly *Liparis* species also in bloom. These might not have the attention-grabbing characteristics of the larger bloom but they are very beautiful and well worth a close look if you get the chance. They show the amazing variety of Australian native orchids.

Autumn sees the return of blooms of terrestrial natives after their summer dormancy. These extraordinary natives are a field of interest in themselves and are often overlooked by growers as they have very different requirements to the natives of epiphytic origin. Give them a try if you are looking for something out of the ordinary. Some species are really quite easy to grow and maintain from year to year and many have been in cultivation for decades. Get advice from experienced growers before purchasing any tubers.

Water on flowers can cause damage. It might lead to grey spots of fungal outbreak in

still warm, humid areas or could cause physical damage as the stems bend under the added weight of the water. A covered area where the flowers are protected from rain and overhead watering systems and plants are only watered by hand is ideal if you can organise it. Terrestrials are particularly at risk of wind and water can break or bend the stems.

Repotting is best done well before now as root growth in all but those areas with warm winters will stop soon for the season. However, if a plant looks unwell, don't hesitate to investigate and repot if necessary because waiting for the end of a wet winter may result in substantial damage or loss of the plant.

With the usually still sunny, but cooler days, now is a great time to get work in the bushhouse. A clean up to remove any weeds that may have blown in on the wind and established themselves is a good idea. It is also a great time to see just how big and strong the new growths are this year and to think about the reason why if they aren't up to expectations. Get in and remove all dead leaves and pseudobulbs from plants now but don't remove pseudo bulbs just because they are leafless. check to see that they have dried out first as many natives continue to bloom from leafless growths. *Dendrobium gracilicaule* is a good example.

The dropping night temperatures mean that the ground temperature is dropping also. Try walking onto the back lawn barefoot first thing in the morning and you will soon see how cold it is. If you live in an area that may get the occasional frost prepare now to avoid any nasty surprises. Areas with very cold winters and heavy frost may well have had the first for the year already so protection is urgent here.

A change to morning watering at this time allows plants to dry out before night, but to have water to make the most of the sunlight during the day.

Getting plants enough sunlight in winter can be a challenge. Trees and coverings designed to protect them in summer could mean that there is not enough light reaching the plants in winter and they sit in cold, wet conditions which might go unnoticed unless you check on them during the day at weekends if you work. So check for changes to your growing area. Have any trees removed that will now expose your plants to the cold? Have trees grown and now shade your growing area from any winter sun? has the protection from chilling winds been removed in a summer pruning spree?

Heated houses should be thoroughly checked now. Look for damaged panels and vents that don't seal. Be sure the heater is working. Install tubs of water to maintain humidity levels appropriate for the plants you grow as heaters dry the air. Anzac day is recognised by many growers as the time to remove summer shading. Winter sun is great for reducing heating bills but be sure plants aren't going to get scorched, particularly under clear glass. The amount of heating you need depends entirely on what plants you grow and where you live. Are you growing tropical plants in a cold inland region are you just protecting cool-growing natives from heavy frosts? Find out what you can about minimum temperatures of the areas where any species originated to get some idea of what they can be expected to tolerate but

keep in mind that although they might cope with a light frost there could be damage to the leaves which will make plants unsuitable to show next spring.

Now is a good time to deflask seedlings as the plants are not likely to die from dehydration and heat and fungal infection is less likely. As growth for most plants has slowed they may need artificial heat to encourage growth to toughen them up ready for life out of the flask. A winter in the heated house can give them a quick start in spring even if they will spend the rest of their lives in an unheated location.

As growth slows almost to a halt during winter, plants do not need much fertiliser. However, many are busy producing their flowers now, some at quite a dramatic rate. Some growers insist that feed all year is necessary while others are adamant that enough energy is stored over summer to do the job. If you decide to feed, keep it really dilute to reduce salt build-up in the pots.

There is plenty to get on with at this time of year, so enjoy the warm days and your natives. ■

Paphiopedilum

The days are drawing in, the weather is cooler and the buds are beginning to appear in quantity in the Paph. collection.

Regular – but not too frequent – watering and fertilising should be continued as before. The idea is to prevent the plants from drying out

whilst avoiding an almost sodden condition. Fortunately the open nature of bark mixtures allows a fair degree of latitude with watering, but the plotting material is breaking down by now and it will hold moisture for longer than it did when fresh. All watering should, by now, be done as early in the day as practicable. Avoid, if possible, watering when the weather is wet – even in the glasshouse.

Shading should be reduced for the winter; this is best done shortly after Anzac Day.

As a general rule the white paphs. begin to flower around late April, followed by the greens, the reds, the autumn shades and finally the spotted varieties late in the season. Modern hybrids, with their very mixed ancestry, often depart radically from this rule. Many whites, incidentally, do not do well under cold conditions.

If you grow Paphs. for the show bench it is important to avoid crooked or asymmetrical flowers. This is best done by keeping the stems upright and in good light from the beginning. Keep an eye out for buds caught under leaves and take the appropriate action. Whilst the growing stems are too soft to stake within about 50cm of the bud, they can be staked when they are somewhat longer than this. Staking is seldom necessary if the emerging buds are kept in good, even light. It is a good idea to shift plants, as buds are found, to a bright, evenly lit spot where than can be well spaced and, preferably, faced to the north. This area should be well baited for snails and slugs, which seldom damage Paph. plants

but have no such compunction concerning the buds and flowers.

A good paph. is more likely to catch the judge's eye if the flower looks at him rather than at the floor. You can train the flower to look slightly upwards by allowing it to open with the stem leaning forward about fifteen degrees or so. The pot should be put in this position when the bud is about to open and kept there for about a week after the flower has fully opened. The bud and stem must always be vertical when viewed from the front, otherwise the lip will lean to one side.

I do not advocate any kind of manipulation using cardboard, tissues, paper clips or the like. This invariably produces an unnatural looking flower which an experienced judge can spot at a glance. ■

Vandaceous

Watering: – Don't allow to dry out. If orchids are in teak baskets or in pots without potting mix, then water thoroughly every morning. In hot dry conditions, a later afternoon misting is also beneficial. If orchids are in potting mix then watering every second day will probably be sufficient with a misting on alternate days.

Light: – Strap leaf vandae, ascocendas and other genera with wide leaves require 50% to 70% shade. Semi-terete and other narrow leaf types require less.

Fertiliser: – Continue as for Feb/March. Fertilise weekly, alternating over a four weekly cycle as follows –

Wk. 1. Inorganic low nitrogen – Campbells A. Flowfeed HP8 or Aqua-K.

Wk. 2. Wuzall Foliar or similar.

Wk. 3. Inorganic low nitrogen – as for Wk. 1.

Wk. 4. Organic – Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol.

Pest Control: Fungicide every six weeks (e.g. Daconil, Ridomil MZ WP or wettable Sulphur).

Use Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum to control scale and insects. ■

Phalaenopsis

Watering: – If weather is very hot and dry then water every morning. In times of heavy or overnight rain it is better to keep plants under a solid roof. As nights become cooler do NOT water late in the afternoon.

Light: – Phalaenopsis will still require up to 90% shade, particularly in the tropics.

Fertiliser: – Continue as for February/March. Do not fertilise dry plants – always water beforehand. Fertilise weekly alternating over a four weekly cycle as follows –

Wk. 1. Inorganic low nitrogen – Campbells A. Aqua-K, etc.

Wk. 2. Wuxall Foliar or similar.

Wk. 3. Inorganic low nitrogen – as for Wk. 1.

Wk. 4. Organic – Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol.

Pest Control: – Spray with Mancozeb and Kocide every four weeks or alternatively use Ridomil MZ WP. Use a bactericide such as Physan 20 weekly to help control soft rot.

Use Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum every four weeks to control scale and insects. If ants are a problem a dose of Lorsban should get rid of them.

Keep a close watch for mites and spray with a miticide as necessary. ■



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70% (medium)	GREEN, BLACK	\$4.95	\$235	\$9.95
80% (heavy)	GREEN, BLACK	\$6.00	\$275	\$12.00
			per 30m roll	per 30m roll
ALSO AVAILABLE	90% (v/heavy)	GREEN	\$7.15	\$205
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				\$410

Polyshade is a waterproof shade cloth. It is available in only one width 1830mm (6') and offers 50% shade with a 99% UV block-out. Green or Biscuit \$8.25 per m, \$368.50 per 50m roll. Solarweave is a waterproof hot house fabric. 2050mm width. \$4.40 per m, \$181.50 per 50m roll. (We can have the Polyshade or Solarweave electronically welded to whatever size you require.) Weed control mat is the safe solution to your weed problem. We stock 915mm (3') and 1830mm (6') wide. 915mm \$1.20 per m, \$48.00 per 50m roll, 1830mm \$2.10 per m, \$87.90 per 50m roll. Larger widths are available (by roll lengths only).

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Cymbidiums

KING OF THE ORCHIDS

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Editor's Report

I may be wrong, but there seems to be a lot more to cymbidiums these days than just show bench orchids and commercial cut flower and pot plant types. Not that there's anything wrong with such cymbidiums – a well-grown and flowered show bench *Cymbidium* is an impressive and beautiful sight, while cut flower and pot plant types sustain an important industry, produce spin-offs in breeding that benefit *Cymbidium* development in general and sustain many of our most talented hybridisers.

But, it does seem that the range and variety of cymbidiums available is greater than ever before, and it also seems that there are plenty of *Cymbidium* enthusiasts eager to acquire and grow them. I'm sure there are cymbidiums to cater to every taste, from the show bench and commercial types, Australian native hybrids, pelorics, to the patterned or unusually coloured. "Different" cymbidiums seem to be more in demand and more available than at any other time (during my involvement with cymbidiums at least).

This must be a good thing for a number of reasons, not just for current *Cymbidium* growers, but also for the popularity and development of cymbidiums as well, both as a commercial crop and as a popular home or garden pot

plant leading to a serious hobby. Greater variety, colour and interest is being added to our shows and, let's face it, people like to see something new. Anything now which attracts people to cymbidiums may lead to a new *Cymbidium* grower rather than, heaven forbid, a grower of some other orchid genera!

These observations and musings are by way of an introduction to the loose theme running through this issue, kicked off by well-known hybridiser Simon Lenkic's article on the unusual. Simon has long been associated with the development of perfumed, peloric and strikingly-coloured cymbidiums and has followed hybridising paths less well trodden than most choose to follow.

Dean Roesler brings us more of his eye-catching orchids, this time from the Cymbidium Orchid Festival held at Ararat last year, while Rob Smith offers some thoughts on hybridising directions using the Australian native species cymbidiums. Dean Roesler also returns us to some form of sanity with his insights into an orchid grower and fishing mate of his, Phil Grech, and we conclude with the latest update on this year's National Cymbidium Show being held in Adelaide, South Australia.

Rob Smith
Editor

Editorial Panel



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HOW TO JOIN A CYMBIDIUM CLUB IN YOUR STATE

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 2nd Thursday of each month (except December, January and February)

Meetings commence 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Lakemba Chapter Remembrance Hall,
220 Lakemba Street, Lakemba, Sydney, N.S.W.

For further details contact

Secretary, William Jablonski,
Orchidland Nursery, 7 Nicholli Place,
Kenthurst, N.S.W. 2156
Phone: (02) 9654 9464,
AH (02) 9654 8189

President, Greg Bryant,
Phone: (02) 9668 9374

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Beginners' Group commences 7.20 p.m.

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Masonic Hall, Fisher Street,
Burnside, Adelaide, S.A.

For further details contact
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President, Christine Jamieson

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Venue: Mt. Waverley Youth Centre,
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For further details contact

Secretary, Kevin Brown,

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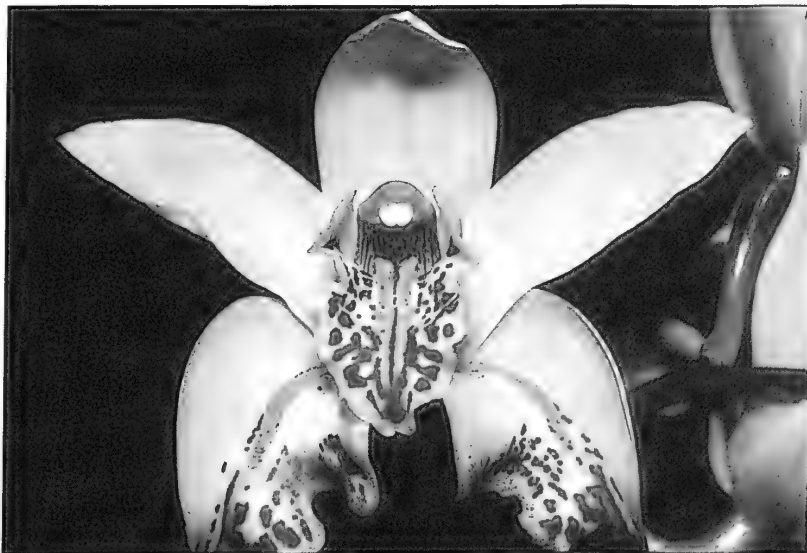
President, Ken West,

Phone: (03) 9725 7513

A Touch of Spice

Peloric Cymbidiums

Text and Photography by Simon Lenkic



Cym. Cleo's Melody 'Freakout'



Cym. (Fifi x Cleo's Melody)

No doubt we have heard the expression that "variety is the spice of life". How true that statement is! How dull things would be without variety. When we look at creation in all its various forms we see an amazing variety of living things.

Even when we look within just one kind whether this is human, animal or plant life, we notice that there is such a great variety that it is truly remarkable.

If we consider orchids alone, there are apparently tens of thousands of species. It seems that only grasses rival orchids in the sheer number of species. With the explosion of hybridizing in cymbidiums, over the last 30 years in particular, the vast number of different varieties even within this genera alone is staggering!

Cymbidium growers are many and varied in the types of flowers they prefer to grow. Some people concentrate on commercial cut flower type cymbidiums whilst others grow varieties suitable for competition showbench. Some specialize in growing certain sized flowers such as miniatures. Others prefer a greater variety of types within their collection. (Often referred to as having a "balanced collection").

Still others like the rare or unusual such as rare species, primary hybrids or flowers of unusual form or markings. In this article we will examine one of the unusual flower types namely peloric cymbidiums.

A peloric *Cymbidium* flower is one that has lip or labellum markings on either the lower sepals or petals. That is, colouring from the lip also appears on the petals or lower sepals. How are peloric cymbidiums produced? There appears to be three principle ways in which this happens.

Firstly, through a chance seedling. That is a new plant exhibits peloric markings without either of its parents having peloric flowers.

The second way is through the cloning process. Mutations do occur in cloning and occasionally a peloric flower is produced from the cloning process.

The third way is by selective hybridizing. Breeding new varieties using existing



Cym. Bold Move



Cym. Mavoureen 'Jester' AM/RHS

peloric parents to produce further peloric progeny.

Probably the most well known peloric cymbidium is *Cym. Cleo's Melody 'Freakout'*. A chance peloric from the parents *Cym. (Arcadian Melody x Cleo Sherman)*. This plant was used to good effect by Adelaide Orchids in the late 1970's and early '80's in producing peloric types such as *Cym. Son of Freak (x Khyber Pass)*, *Cym. Daughter of Freak (x Alnwick Castle)* and *Cym. Golden Freak (x Wallara)*.

Cym. Cleo's Melody 'Freakout' appears to be the only peloric parent to date, which imparts its peloric properties to a good percentage of its progeny. 'Freakout' is a tetraploid cymbidium which has had greater success in producing peloric types when mated to diploid cymbidiums rather than tetraploids. When mated to tetraploid cymbidiums the success rate was significantly reduced. This was to be expected in the triploid cross as fewer genes are donated by the diploid parent to the resultant progeny, thus allowing the peloric parent to dominate, producing more peloric progeny.

The *Cym. Son of Freak* crossing produced cream, light pink to almost red standard flowers on long straight and arching spikes, which looked quite startling when they first appeared in the early 1980's. The *Cym. Golden Freak* crossing flowered a few years later produced a small percentage of peloric types in creamy white and light yellow flowers.

Dean Roesler of South Australia is one who appreciates the unusual and as an adventurous hybridizer has done some interesting crossings using *Cym. Cleo's Melody* as one parent. He crossed *Cym. Cleo's Melody* with *Cym. Claude Pepper* with the result that one seedling was a bright orangey yellow with attractive peloric red markings on the lower sepals. His crossing of *Cym. (Fifi 'Harry' x Cleo's Melody)* produced a most pleasing result. A clear bright yellowish green miniature seedling carrying about 25 flowers on an arching spike in Spring.

An interesting result was achieved in our own use of 'Freakout' as a parent. We mated the tetraploid *Cym. Peter Pan 'Greensleeves'* to it and registered the crossing as *Cym. Bold Move*. The peloric seedlings from this combination flowered in Autumn and early Winter in colours from creamy white, light yellow, green and pink. Noteworthy was the fact that for the first time peloric seedlings were flowering in autumn and early winter rather than late winter and spring, this no doubt, was due to the influence of the early flowering *Cym. Peter Pan*. Predominantly upright spikes and bold red lip markings in the form of wedges on the lateral sepals were the dominant features.

Chance peloric seedlings have occurred in diverse cymbidium breeding programs. An early hybrid registered by Sir George Holford in 1915 was named *Cym. Butterfly (insigne x Lowio-grandiflorum)*. A plant known as *Cym. Butterfly*

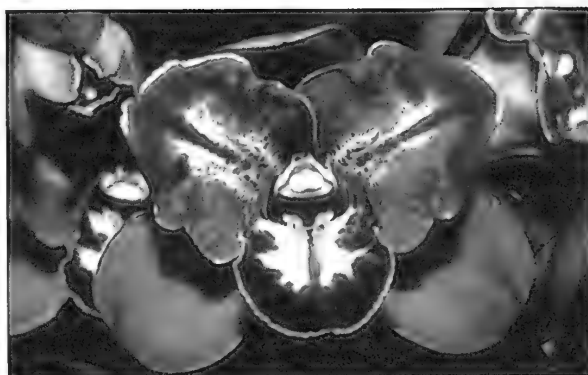
'Dillabirra' has been exhibited from time to time on the showbench over a good number of years. From memory this variety is a bright yellow, small standard sized flower carrying up to seven flowers on a thin upright to arching spike. The red peloric markings in this orchid appear on rounded petals, producing a startling effect. Unfortunately, the plant was a very poor grower and a reluctant flowerer. Whether the registered grex name is correct for this orchid is a matter of conjecture and if the plant variety still exists, it would be either a miracle or as an expression of superb culture of the grower.

However, an orchid that did cause a significant stir and caught the attention of cymbidium growers and hybridizers throughout the world was the plant *Cym. Mavoureen 'Jester' AM/RHS 1970 (Miretta x Sussex Moor)*, the grex registered in 1961 by Mrs. E. W. Menninger of Greenoaks California. This new orchid from England was from a McBeans remake crossing, capturing attention for its outstanding novelty effect. The stunning green standard with peloric markings on the petals caused quite a stir in Australia when it was published in the September 1980 edition of the Australian Orchid Review. Anyone anticipating *Cym. Mavoureen 'Jester'* to be the forerunner of a new range of novelty cymbidiums was, in later years, disappointed to hear that it failed completely to pass on peloric markings to its progeny.

Other chance pelorics have occurred



Cym. Butterfly 'Dillabirra'



Cym. Peppers Fire 'Fiesta' AD/OCSA-AOC - CE/CCSA



Cym. Scott's Sunrise 'Butterfly'



Cym. Sue Guest 'Impish Frills'

from various breeding programs. The intermediate *Cym.* Scott's Sunrise 'Butterfly' by Adelaide Orchids was bred from the combination of (Mary Pinchess x Khyber Pass). The fact that a peloric intermediate was produced from this crossing is not totally surprising as some flowers on the parent *Cym.* Mary Pinchess 'Sunbeam' occasionally produce lip markings on the lower sepals, indicating the potential for this effect on its progeny.

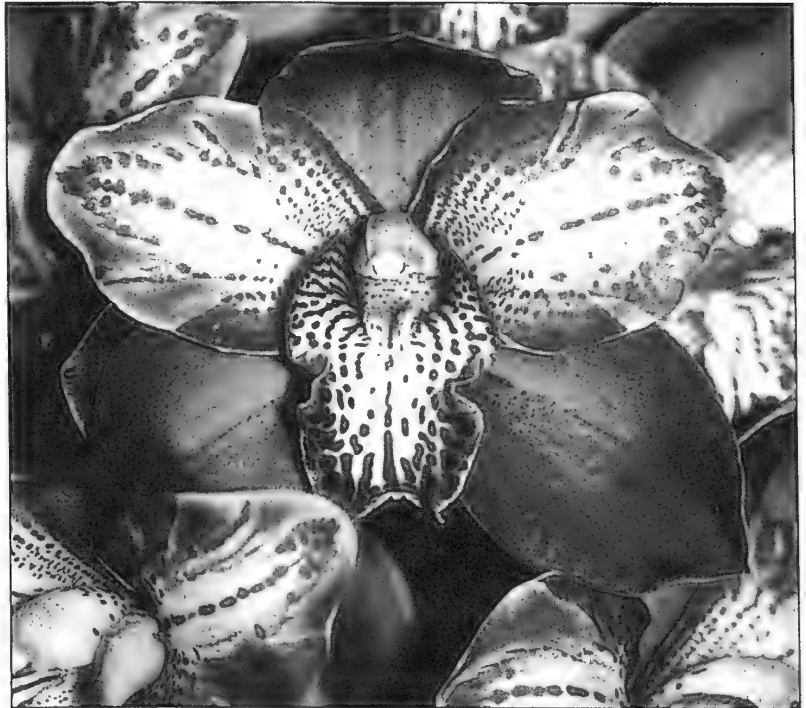
One of the more striking peloric orchids flowered in recent times would have to be *Cym.* Peppers Fire 'Fiesta' AD/AOC CE/CCSA. This dark pink/red mini/intermediate from Dean Roesler's breeding of *Cym.* (Claude Pepper x Winter Fire) has swept all before it on the showbench, winning numerous Champion Novelty and Best Novelty cymbidium prizes around Australia. This plant is best exhibited as a specimen as it does not have many flowers on a spike - usually 5-7. However, it really compensates for this deficiency in that it grows very well and quickly builds up to specimen size. It is a worthy addition to any collection of peloric or unusual cymbidiums. Although a reluctant parent, breeding has been done with this plant and it will be interesting to see if it will pass on its peloric properties.

Orchid breeding constantly gives pleasant surprises. One of those surprises was lovely light yellow peloric mini /intermediate *Cym.* Sue Guest 'Impish Frills' which came from our breeding of *Cym.* (Sue x Pendragon). (The failures, we forget about only too readily). This pretty little flower is carried on thin upright to arching spikes with up to 14 on a stem. The plant growth being rather compact adds to its charm. On a similar line of breeding is our stunning red mini. *Cym.* (Sue Guest x Ruby Eyes) 'Rich Cascade'. This variety is a breakthrough in peloric cymbidiums in that it may be the world's first pendulous peloric miniature. Its long pendulous spikes, compact growth and striking markings make it a very desirable new variety. Of interest is that many of its siblings also demonstrated a tendency towards the peloric effect both on their petals and sepals, however to a minor and inconsistent degree. Will the variety 'Rich Cascade' prove able to breed further pelorics? Only time will tell.

The cloning process produces some pelorics. Mutations do occur in a batch of clones especially it seems when a large number of clones have been produced from a single piece of meristematic tissue. Mutations are often detrimental to either a plants growth habit or to the aesthetic beauty of its flowers.



Cym. (Sue Guest x Ruby Eyes) 'Rich Cascade'



Cym. Rothesay 'Happy Wings' CE/CCSA



Cym. Summer Pearl 'Red Splash'

When the white *Cym. Summer Pearl* '8117' was cloned, one clone was produced with consistent peloric markings on its lateral sepals. *Cym. Summer Pearl 'Red Splash'* was a clone that warranted a new name, as it was distinctively different from the mother plant.

Other outstanding examples of the

cloning process producing peloric flowers are *Cym. Rothesay 'Butterfly'* and *Cym. Rothesay 'Happy Wings'* CE/CCSA. Although both clones came from the cloning of *Cym. Rothesay 'Black Label'* the two cultivars are distinctly different in appearance. The variety 'Butterfly' has the unusual petals of a typical peloric orchid

with lip keels evident on the surface of the petals. Keel like appendages appear on all other peloric cym. mentioned in this article either in the petals or sepals with one exception.

Cym. Rothesay 'Happy Wings' is the exception for it does not exhibit any such keels, rather it simply has a splash of colour on otherwise normally formed petals. It is unfortunate that though it may be desirable to those interested in novelty cymbidiums when 'Happy Wings' was cloned only a small percentage of the flowering clones were virtually identical to the parent plant. The bulk of the clones reverted to the original form of *Cym. Rothesay 'Black Label'*.

This tendency to revert to the normal type was also evident when *Cym. Cleo's Melody 'Freakout'* was cloned. Not all clones had peloric sepals, some had reverted to plain petal and sepal form and were normal standard flowers.

Future of breeding peloric cymbidiums

Breeding superior varieties has always been a challenge. The challenge is greater when the bank of available parents is rather limited as is the case with peloric cymbidiums. We can only start with what we have. By thoughtful and selective breeding we may be able to increase our pool of available stock. We could try and fix the required genetic factors by selfing or by mating peloric siblings. Another method to obtain further variety in the peloric range would be to mate selected progeny back to its peloric parent.

New genetic material could be gained through out-crossing. Perhaps you have your own ideas or experience you may wish to share. You may have a unique peloric plant that has been seen by a relatively few. We may all be enriched through your experience.

History has shown that challenges are there to be met and conquered by the daring and the brave. There are no guarantees, no assurances of financial gain. These are uncharted waters. A few of us have merely dipped our toes on the shore. What awaits us in the vast sea of possibilities? Who knows? What we do know is that if we accept the challenge we will see things that we can barely imagine. We will learn things not found in books. We will open our eyes to an unending variety of new forms and colours and come to appreciate more fully that "variety is the spice of life". ■

*Simon Lenkic
Lot 32 Cowwntny Road
Kudla, SA 5115*

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The National Show 2002

New Major Naming Rights Sponsor and new Champion Commercial Cut Flower Category

Text by Graham Morris - Photography by Moss Bray

New Major Naming Rights Sponsor

Planning for this year's National Show recently hit a big hurdle with the late withdrawal of support by one of the previous major sponsors. Organisers were faced with the task of securing a new sponsor at very short notice, or otherwise having to reduce the Show Schedule on offer.

Leon Van Rijn from Fleurijn Orchids in Holland was approached to fill the gap. Many Australian growers already know Leon from his previous visits to National Shows over the last three years. He had already agreed to sponsor a new category, namely the Champion Commercial Cut Flower, with very large prizemoney (more details later in this article). Additionally, Leon is the Patron of the Cymbidium Club of South Australia, generously supporting members of that club with new plants and latest information about what is happening in the world of cymbidiums.

The Australian Cymbidium Society is proud to announce that FLEURIJN ORCHIDS HOLLAND is the new naming rights sponsor together with VAN SCHAİK'S BIO-GRO.

New Champion Commercial Cut Flower Category

For the National Cymbidium Orchid Show, to be held in Adelaide in August 2002, there is to be a new flower class. The winner of this section will win \$500, second place will receive \$250 and third place receives \$100. All the winning plants will be offered the chance to be marketed overseas, if the owner so desires. Royalties would be paid for every plant sold (after testing it thoroughly) and it would be released only if large numbers of plants were ordered. The winning plants have the potential to earn many thousands of dollars.

Leon is continually seeking new commercial varieties to grow for cut flower purposes. He is amazed at what he calls poor performing plants, which win major prizes at orchid club shows in Australia. His aim in sponsoring this section is to encourage the production of high performing plants, ones which grow quickly, produce lots of flowers which are suitable for the cut flower market in Europe. Shape of the flower is relatively unimportant.



Leon Van Rijn in the centre of picture, with his father Wym Van Rijn on his right and brother Wym Van Rijn on his left



Small Cymbidium plants being grown en mass for distribution to other growers



A section of pink cymbidiums coming into their flowering season

The Judging Criteria are listed below:

1. The grex shown **must** be exclusively owned by the exhibitor.
2. Flowers must be at least 10cm diameter, and must have at least 15 flowers per spike on a mature plant. More flowers on each spike is desirable.
3. At least 70% of flowers spikes should be 80cm or longer. Longer spikes are regarded highly.
4. Approximately 40% of the spike should

be stem. Flowers should be evenly spaced over the remaining length and the spike should be upright and self-supporting.

Varieties requiring minimal spike training will be highly regarded.

5. Plants must demonstrate fast growing characteristics and multiple spiking properties. A well cultured plant, three years from the flask, should display four strong spikes.



Spikes are cut and hung upside-down on this mono-rail transport system, ready for taking to the packing area

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6. Colour should be clean, non-staining and should be non-fading.
7. Full showbench shape is relatively unimportant. Shape must be reasonable, but will only be used to judge the winner if all other properties are equal.
8. This is a Notifiable Class. Cut spikes are eligible, as are plants with spikes attached. For cut spikes to be considered, the exhibitor must provide proof of the plant's growing and spiking capabilities.

This class, the Champion Commercial Cut Flower, is separate from the rest of the Australian Cymbidium Society Show Schedule and will be judged solely by the sponsor, or by his nominee.

The judge reserves the right to not award prizes, if plants nominated do not meet standards required. If in the event of any prizes not being awarded, that prize-money will be awarded to the other prizewinner (or winners) in the section.

Prize winning plants may be offered a contract to trial the plant under commercial growing conditions in Holland. If successful, after trialing, a marketing contract may be offered.

Many growers may not feel inclined to show plants which do not meet the judging criteria fully. It is expected that very few plants will ever meet the standards 100%. Particularly the ability to flower profusely just three years from the flask, however, in Holland under optimum conditions, they may well flower much sooner than three years.

It is expected that the winning plants will demonstrate many of the judging criteria requirements. It should be noted that at the last three national shows, attended by Leon, he has identified numerous varieties, which could well have won, if this prize category had been in place at the time.

Leon is seeking to promote this section long term. With the generous prizemoney on offer and the potential to earn large amounts of money from marketing the plant to overseas growers, this section could become a prestigious and highly competitive part of our future national shows. Start preparing suitable plants now to compete for the spoils this year, also for future years. Many plants considered not suitable and competitive as showbench champions, could be highly competitive here.

Included in this article are some plants presently grown in Leon's FLEURIJN ORCHIDS nursery in Holland. They may assist in showing the type of plant required.

Graham Morris
Morphett Vale
South Australia

My Mate Phil

A profile of Phil Grech

Text by Dean Roesler – Photography by Phil Grech

Introduction

The sound of the water was slapping rhythmically, almost hypnotically against the side of the boat, when Phil yelled out, "You little beauty, congratulations." I had just caught my first ever King George Whiting. We were fishing in Venus Bay, on the far west coast of South Australia. Phil had travelled all the way from his home town Bairnsdale in Victoria, to spend a week with me last November, at beautiful Venus Bay. In the past we had only spent fleeting moments together, doing orchid displays at Ararat, or being involved in other orchid matters. This was our first trip to spend time together, that did not involve orchids, to enjoy our friendship which had started through orchids, in 1994 - mind you there was plenty of talk about our shared passion.

Let me tell you about my mate Phil.

Meeting for the first time

"Look out for Kiah, we must be getting close," I said to Jack and Mary Pianta who were travelling with Mary and I to Bermagui in 1995 to visit Dr Miles Seton. "I thought I saw a sign post further back," Jack replied.

I turned the car around, as there was no visible sign of a township anywhere. About a kilometre or so back, sure enough there it stood, a shop-come-post-office with Kiah written on it. Further inquiries led to directions given as to where to find Phil Grech.

Following the directions, I drove to Lot 4 Jim McMahon Drive, and came to a screeching halt as the car literally appeared to be going out into space. I looked down the driveway and said to the others, "I'm not driving down there, thank you very much!" At the end of a very steep descent, perched on the side of a hill and overlooking a beautiful valley, with the Towamba



From Left to Right: Phil Grech, Mary and Dean Roesler

River meandering through it, was the lovely home of Phil and Joy Grech. We were made most welcome and all of us have been the greatest of friends ever since.

Phil and Joy spent seven years living at Kiah. Severe frosts made it difficult to grow and show orchids successfully and so this, coupled with the need to live equal distances between their family, saw them move to Bairnsdale in 1996.

Brief history of Phil's life

Phil was born in 1940 during the second world war, in the country of Malta. In 1948 his father came to Australia to arrange migration for his family. Phil together with his mother, four brothers and one sister arrived in March 1950. The family settled at Morwell West, in the Latrobe Valley, Gippsland, heart of Victoria's electricity power producing country. His father worked as a labourer for the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. (SEC of Vic.)

After leaving school Phil received an apprenticeship with the SEC of Vic. where he worked for 33 years up until such time as the Government privatised the power stations.

How Phil became involved with orchids

In 1986 and just prior to leaving his employment, Mrs Smith, the lady next door, who knew that Phil was a keen gardener, came and asked Phil if he would like to try and grow a few orchids.

Mrs Smith's daughter-in-law's father was Giglio Fabris, who at that time was regarded as one of the best orchid growers in the Gippsland area - regularly winning championship prizes. Together Mrs Smith and Phil went to Giglio, who arranged for them to get some orchids from Wondabah Orchids in Sydney. From a catalogue

Giglio showed them they ordered six plants each, including cattleyas and vandas which were quickly killed, however, the small *Cymbidium* seedlings thrived in the climatic conditions, and Phil grew them for four or five years after which time they flowered. In Phil's own words, "They were pretty ordinary to say the least!"

Hooked on orchids

Between 1986 and '87 he went to an orchid show and then joined the Gippsland Orchid Club which holds its meetings in Taralgon. Indeed, by this time, Phil had become hooked on orchids and was looking to increase his collection.

Opportunity to get more plants

Towards the end of 1986, Phil tells of an interesting story which occurred. An elderly gentleman named Tom Furlonger, who coincidentally also happened to be a very good orchid grower, asked Phil during a conversation if he would cut down a large deciduous tree he wanted removed

from his backyard.

Phil took a look at the tree in question and decided to give it a go. After finally getting the tree down and all cut up, Phil was about to leave when he asked, "Tom, could you sell me a couple of orchids?" To which Tom replied, "Come and have a look."

Phil recalls how they were mainly "older style" cymbidiums, however, he did remember that two plants standing alongside one another were called *Cym. Arunta* 'Amber'. "Gee Tom, you've got two of these, will you sell me one?" asked Phil.

"Arrh yer, I suppose I can," Tom replied. Then looking at both plants Tom kept the best plant and gave the smaller one to Phil, saying, "Here Phil, you can have this for cutting the tree down. Do I owe you anymore?" asked Tom, "here, I'll give you a couple more". So off home went Phil with his plants, as happy as a pig in ...s...straw.

Success on the showbench

After growing his piece of *Cym. Arunta* 'Amber' for almost twelve months, it flowered with one nice long spike displaying about 14 flowers. Phil decided to show

the plant, but because the show was on the same weekend he intended going up the coast to spend time on a property he had bought at Kiah. He phoned Giglio Fabris, who offered to take the plant to the Bairnsdale Orchid Club Show.

After arriving home from Kiah at about 7.00pm on Sunday night, Phil received a phone call from Giglio. "Good on you Phil", Giglio said, "you win the 'bloody' lot". Phil asked Giglio what he meant, and he replied, "You win the 'bloody' lot ... you win Champion Intermediate ... you win Champion Cymbidium ... you win Champion Orchid of The Show ... you win the 'bloody' lot."

It was a tremendous introduction to showing orchids for Phil, nevertheless, it certainly was not a "flash in the pan". Phil consistently wins Championship prizes and has had numerous orchids awarded. Successful growers rarely achieve such results without a great deal of effort and dedication to their hobby. Let's now take a look at Phil's growing methods.

Housing for the plants

Plants are housed in a 5m by 20m building, with a couple of smaller, separate houses within this area, designed to create their own special environments for growing smaller plants and other genera. The roof is covered with opal coloured fibreglass. The walls are covered with poly-flute sheeting. The northern wall is open from the floor level to a height of 600mm, this is covered by bird-wire to keep out cats, dogs, birds and any other animals. It can, however, be covered during the winter if the weather becomes too cold. A 600mm opening on the southern wall is exactly opposite to that on the northern wall, with the opening being on the top of the wall. It remains uncovered continuously. A door at each end of the building can be left open during the day, to allow further ventilation.

During summer, prevailing north-east winds, cooled by having passed over the sea, enter through the bottom of the northern wall, circulate throughout the orchid house and then pass out through the opening at the top of the southern wall. This natural, cross-flow ventilation system is aided by the use of three ceiling fans and one oscillating fan in a corner, to keep good air movement at all times.

Winter temperatures can fall below zero, while in summer the temperature inside the orchid house can rise to well above 40° Celsius. To help combat the heat, give a cooling effect, as well as inducing humidity, Phil has installed misting nozzles at intervals of 800mm on polypipe fixed to the benches. This misting system is attached to a timer which can



Cym. Jinjer 'Desiree' owned by Phil Grech won Grand Champion at the Gippsland Orchid Club 2001 Spring Show



Inside Phil Grech's orchid house

then be controlled manually, according to conditions on any given day.

Benching is 800mm above the floor level, a height which is convenient for Phil, allowing him to look slightly down on the flower spikes when preparing them for shows. The benches are positioned so that all plants can be easily seen and reached, with a bench placed against each wall and an island bench running down the middle.

Weedmat covers the floor, with wood shavings underneath the benches and gravel on the walkways. Baby's Tears and small ferns have almost completely covered the ground beneath the benches, also creating humidity, as well as giving the area a pleasant look.

Potting mixture

Plants are potted into a mixture of Van Schaik's BIO-GRO orchid bark nuggets and Bairnsdale granite chips. The proportions for the mixture being six parts of pinebark to one part of granite chips. Phil always uses the same particle size for these ingredients. For example if he is using 15mm pinebark, the granite chips will also be 15mm. All the "fines" are washed from the ingredients before using them in the mix.

Watering

All watering is done by hand, except for when he goes away. For this purpose Phil has set up an overhead sprinkler system hooked up to a tap-timer which can easily be operated by a friend or neighbour. Watering can take place daily during summer and once a fortnight during the winter months - according to the weather conditions.

Fertilising

Phil uses the following fertilising procedures. All repotted or divided plants are given a handful of either Dynamic Lifter or Hoof & Horn, which is spread evenly around the plant about one inch below the top of the mixture. Twice each year, in March and December Phil top dresses his plants with a handful of Super Phosphate Complete D. During the year Phostrogen, used as a liquid foliar fertiliser is applied - once a week, at half strength, during the warmer months and once a fortnight applied at half strength, during the cooler months.

Tips from Phil

Although Phil grows mainly cymbidiums, with about two thirds of his collection consisting of that genera, he also grows a few masdevallias, Australian Native dendrobiums, odontoglossums and an odd one or two other genera, Phil's



Cym. So Bold 'So Good'

BRYANTS ORCHIDS

ABN 17 372 564 828

Where parentage is important

'Golden Dream' was first-flowered by George Serhan in July 2001. The 17 brilliant gold flowers gave an impressive, mesmerising display of colour. It is the culmination of over 40 years of alba cymbidium hybridising by two generations of the Bryant family.

Our motto has always been that parentage counts and that it is important. 'Golden Dream' is an example of a 5th generation Bryant (and 4th generation Sleeping Beauty) hybrid. The parentage includes names like Coraki, Melinga, Sirius as well as Sleeping Beauty in the background.

Steer clear of the dishonest scumbags who are misrepresenting parentage in relation to albinism and its carriers or using bogus names.

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(Pharaoh's Gold x Space Symphony) 'Golden Dream'

advice is to only grow genera that you know you can grow.

At least 90% of all hobby growers have too many plants and his advice is to cull out one third of your collection each year. This way you have a better chance to keep up with the latest good quality plants. Phil says, "Grow a few plants well ...not a lot badly!"

When applying dry or slow release fertilisers, make sure they are watered in well.

Phil maintains that all aspects of a hobby such as growing orchids, must be a pleasure not a chore.

Favourite cymbidiums

Cym. Jubilation 'Geronimo'
Cym. Valley Zenith 'Green Orb'
Cym. Valley Splash 'Awesome'
Cym. Freeling 'Green Ice'
Cym. Gentle Touch 'Bon Bon'
Cym. Artistic Impression 'Snowdrop'
Cym. Kiah 'Golden Sunrise'
Cym. So Bold 'So Good'
Cym. Jinjerra 'Desiree'

Other activities

In his younger years, Phil enjoyed playing Australian Rules Football, having played for Maryvale in his local league and for West Newport in the Footscray District League. He also played cricket to a lesser degree.

However, Phil's most passionate pastime is fishing, which he has enjoyed ever since he was a small boy. Each year a feature of Phil's calendar is his annual sojourn to the Kakadu National Park, where he fishes the South Alligator River for Barramundi.



Cym. Freeling 'Green Ice'

Conclusion

Orchids have brought lasting friendships to lots who share this wonderful hobby. Phil Grech, or "The Barramundi Kid" as he's affectionately known, is a

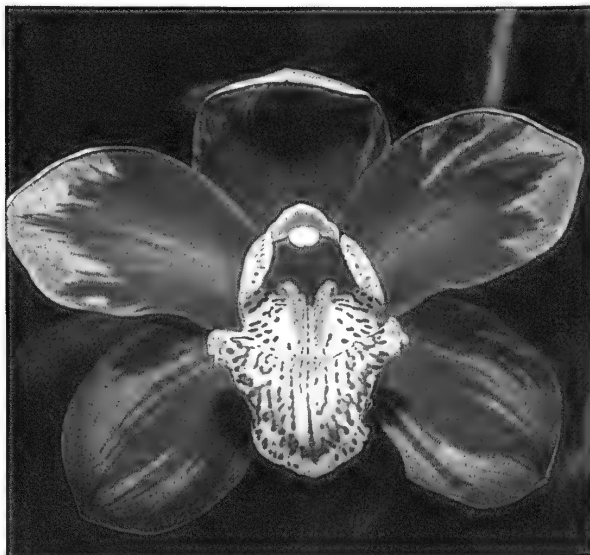
great mate to many people. I consider it a privilege to call him my mate too.

Dean Roesler

**Lot 14 Lawson Road
 Kalbeeba, SA 5118**



Cym. Artistic Impression 'Snowdrop' with 37 flowers on one spike gained an HCC/ACS for Phil Grech at the National Cymbidium Orchid Show 2001



Cym. Wallamurra 'Ninja' owned by Phil Grech received a CE/ACS for distinctive feature at the National Cymbidium Orchid Show 2001

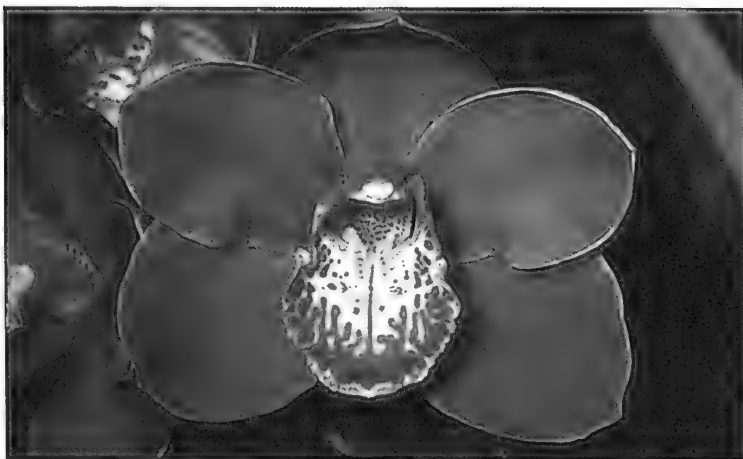
Eye-catching Orchids at Ararat 2001

Text by Dean Roesler - Photography by Michael Matthews

Without exception, each Australian Cymbidium Orchid Festival held in Ararat bears witness to some of the best new cymbidiums seen anywhere in the world. Every year at Ararat, I marvel at the overall improvement in the presentation by the exhibitors and the wonderful diversity of plants they show. Along with the exceptional quality and number of plants on display, the camaraderie amongst those present make it an event not to be missed. In this and the next issue of Australian Orchid Review I bring you my choice of twelve cymbidiums I had not seen before - they are indeed my "eye-catchers".

1. *Cym. (Sleeping Ransom x Dolly)*

A bright yellow intermediate - it may even have been close to a miniature



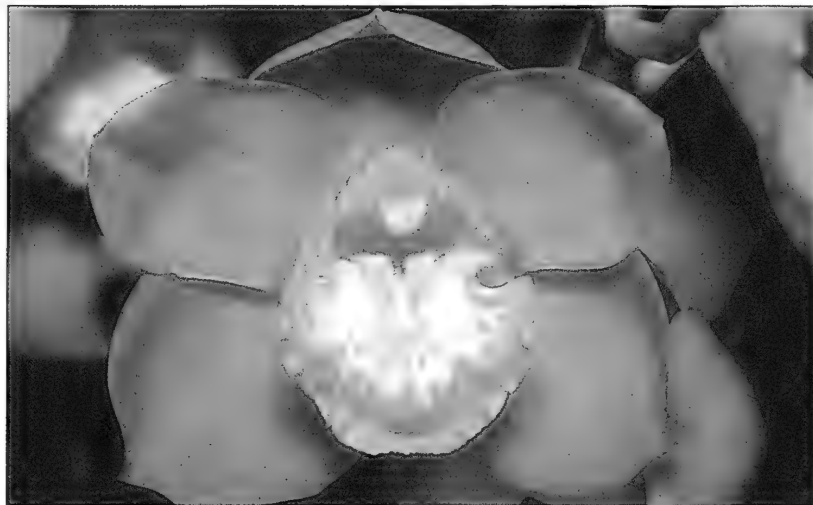
Cym. Blazing Fury



Cym. (Sleeping Ransom x Dolly)



Cym. (Coraki Gold x Red Beauty)



Cym. Zumma Spring 'Pure Magic'

because of its "cuppy" shape. Exhibited by Ken Purcell from a crossing made by Rob Pollack. It showed much promise for the future. Excellent spike habit, naturally upright, with good presentation of flowers on the spike - attributes attained from its *Cym. Dolly* parentage no doubt!

2. *Cym. Blazing Fury* (Lancashire Rose x Yovie Flame)

Yet another quality clone from a grex which has produced some lovely flowers. This one was outstanding for the depth and evenness of colour, a rich plum/red standard with a bright contrasting lip. Like a

number from this cross the flower count was not high, only seven flowers were carried on this clone owned by Terry Poulton. It was however, only a small plant and I'm sure Terry can look forward to better production.

3. *Cym. (Coraki Gold x Red Beauty)*

Mildura growers Ted and Wilma Symes exhibited this delightful new standard from a crossing made by Guest Orchids. It's an interesting combination of yellow and red parents and we are seeing many of these crossings now appearing. *Cym. Red Beauty* 'Prinses Frederika' 4n was used and in my opinion is the best *Cym. Red Beauty* for breeding. With the red over yellow base colour, we have what most people describe as an orange/sunset shade of colour.

4. *Cym. (Dolly x Bewitched Baker)* 'Pink Melody'

Exhibited by Malcolm Osborn, who is known Australia wide for his displays of miniature cymbidiums. Specialising in this field, Malcolm searches far and wide for the best new miniatures he can find. 'Pink Melody' had many positive features - lots of flowers on a long spike, a soft pink miniature with excellent filled in shape and a large white and pink-blushed lip displaying dark burgundy blotches.

5. *Cym. Zumma Spring 'Pure Magic'* (Zumma Boyd x Sleeping Spring)

Certainly not a new grex (registered 1982), but the first time I had seen this variety. Imre Takacs presented a lovely flowering of this green pure colour standard. It had good colour contrast, the pale lip with ochre/yellow markings standing out against the green segments.

6. *Cym. (Splatters x Red Beauty)*

Rob and Noe Smith won Champion Novelty with this clone. It possessed all the bizarre colour configurations one would hope for when making a cross such as this - a two-tone pink standard, the dorsal and lower sepals were slightly darker than the petals and all the segments were striped, blotched and dotted with dark red. The lip was solid red, highlighted by a bright yellow central patch which was made to look even more dramatic by the red tick running through the middle of it. Shape... forget it! Eye appeal... you bet!

Dean Roesler

Lot 14 Lawson Road
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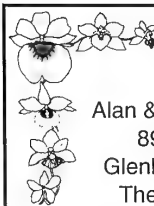
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Cym. (Dolly x Bewitched Baker) 'Pink Melody'



Cym. (Splatters x Red Beauty)



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AOB 193

The Potential of the Australian Cymbidium Species

by Rob & Noe Smith - Photography by Rob Smith

We well remember and were inspired by an article from a few years back that was written by Clive Halls of Mt Beenak Orchids and, we believe, taken from a presentation he made in the USA as a guest speaker at an orchid conference in California. The article gave an overview of the three Australian *Cymbidium* species and their use in hybridisation.

Despite the work done by Dr Miles Seton and other hybridists that focused on the Australian *Cymbidium* species, it is probably fair to say that there is still great scope for the development of distinctive hybrids that incorporate the unique features of our own *Cymbidium* species. Of course the mere existence of these species is not in itself a valid reason for their use,

but in the case of these three orchids there are certainly enough desirable traits present to warrant further systematic breeding programs to develop their potential. We're sure almost every *Cymbidium* grower is well aware of the features apparent in *Cym. canaliculatum*, *Cym. madidum* and *Cym. suave* and there is no need for detailed descriptions here, although a brief overview of the relative desirable and undesirable characteristics, from a hybridising point of view, may be worthwhile.

Cym. madidum: Probably every *Cymbidium* grower is very well aware of the undesirable features of this species. The large bulb and leaf size are impossible to miss in the majority of its cultivars and, unfortunately, appears to be dominant in most *Cym. madidum* hybrids. There are cultivars with more compact plant growth around, but even these are by no means small plants. On the positive side, *Cym. madidum* grows vigorously, its foliage is well suited to Australian conditions and it produces long, strong, pendulous spikes carrying large counts of well-spaced and presented blooms. Although small, *Cym. madidum* flowers have broad segments and distinctively marked lips. The tepal colour is generally a clean green, while some examples tend toward a yellow colour.

Cym. suave: This species can pose problems in cultivation, particularly if cultivation is attempted in climates markedly different from its natural environment. This species always struggled for us under shade house conditions in our part of South Australia. On the plus side, *Cym. suave* has compact plant growth and carries blooms with very distinctive "reverse" colour patterns on its lip, red in the throat and yellow at the tip. Hybrids using *Cym. suave* appear to inherit this trait in good percentage, at least in the first generation. Careful selection of complementary species or hybrids is needed when using *Cym. suave* or rather short spikes can result in the seedlings produced.

Cym. canaliculatum: This species is a totally different-looking plant from an essentially different environment, being able to tolerate both high and low temperatures, bright light, and a climate verging on arid for parts of the year. When we lived in Whyalla, in South Australia, we found this species and its hybrids to be vigorous,



Cym. canaliculatum 'Gavra'.



Cym. Koala 'Cutie'.

easily grown and free-flowering plants. There is surely a large potential for extending the traditional range of *Cymbidium* cultivation using this particular species. *Cym. canaliculatum* comes in two common forms - the type species which produces green blooms spotted or marked with red/brown in varying amounts - while the variety 'Sparkesii' produces blooms coloured an overall dark red/brown with the exception of the lip which, as in the type form, is white and spotted with purple. Much rarer is the album form of this species which, hopefully, will become more freely available over time as there are now examples in cultivation. The spikes of *Cym. canaliculatum* are strong, wiry and semi-pendulous with good counts of flowers which are well-spaced and presented. The plant has a distinctive appearance with its stiff, leathery leaves which are heavily channeled, more like an equitant *Oncidium* or a *Vanda* leaf than a *Cymbidium* leaf. The majority of *Cym. canaliculatum* hybrids produced to date are in the red/brown tones, with some being exceptionally darkly coloured.

It's important that breeding with these three species and their hybrids be undertaken using select clones carrying the best features available. Of course this basic rule applies when hybridising any orchid of



Cym. Sunshine Falls 'Butterball' 4n.



Cym. Evonne 'Noe's'.

any genera, but in the case of our own *Cymbidium* species, there are plenty of obviously superior cultivars available today and these should be used in preference to any old plant being considered okay just because it's the example already in the shade house. Likewise, seedlings produced should be heavily culled with only the best growers with the most desir-

able traits being retained for future breeding.

Breeding with the Australian *Cymbidium* species is not always easy, but we are convinced that the possible results are well worth the effort. We are also hopeful that our recent move to Victoria's Mornington Peninsula will provide us with an environment more conducive to nurtur-

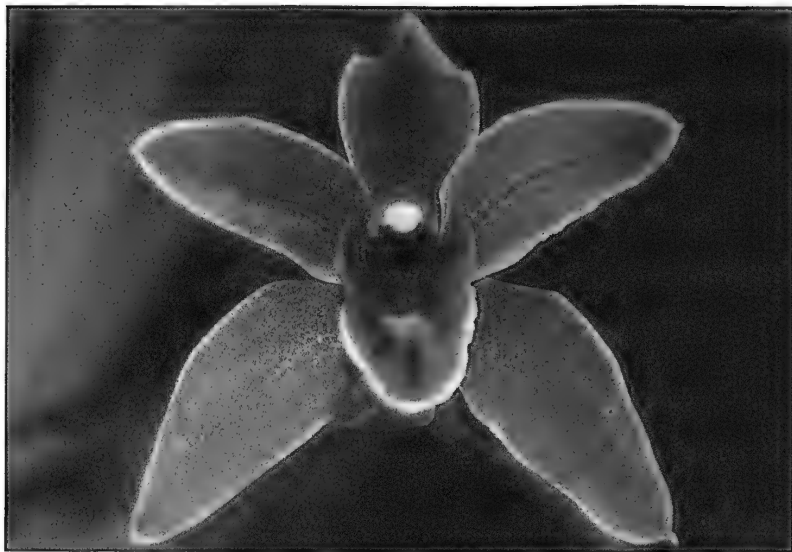
ing pods to maturity than the climate we experienced in South Australia, where regular periods of extreme heat into the high 40's and prolonged spells of high 30's to mid 40's, with near zero humidity, are very hard to moderate for any length of time and can be very hard on plants carrying seed pods. However, despite various setbacks of one kind or another, our collection of useable species and hybrids continues to grow as, over the years, we've discovered particular cultivars of above average quality and have been fortunate enough to have been able to acquire pieces. In general, what we look for in species we'd like to breed with is larger and more shapely flowers or more compact growth than is usual, and we are continually on the lookout for prospective parents with which to combine the Australian species and their hybrids, particularly diploid hybrids with flowers of superior shape and tepal width. Of course, chance or converted tetraploid species would be worth working with (and anyone with 4n Australian *Cymbidium* species or hybrids are invited to contact us!).

Hopefully, those hybridisers who are interested in the Australian *Cymbidium* species will continue to work on their development as the potential to extend the flowering season, the geographical range for growing, and to produce flowers with distinctive lip patterns, is still largely untapped. Anyone interested in the potential of this type of hybrid only has to look at the cymbidiums already produced from breeding with our species to see their uniquely different appearance and obvious charm. *Cym. madidum* has already produced hybrids with strong, clean, green/yellow colouring, as well as whites or creams, and we believe that combined with the right parents that stunning yellows and whites of full shape and reasonably compact plant growth are well within reach. Likewise, *Cym. suave* hybrids combined with suitable parents should be capable of producing similar results, with the addition of striking lip patterns and very compact plant habit. *Cym. canaliculatum* hybrids with vibrantly dark and/or red blooms, and with the right combination of parents, should see shapely and floriferous reds brought into the main flowering season before too much longer. To many *Cymbidium* growers, the hybrids using these species are still little more than curiosities, perhaps grown to provide a specimen plant to bench in the off-season.

Cym. madidum hybrids with compact species and hybrids have, in some cases, broken the dominance of over-large vegetative size with hybrids such as *Cym. Mad Irishman* (x Mary Pinchess), *Cym. Pee Wee* (x *pumilum*), *Cym. Nymph's Nektar*



Cym. Gladys Whitesell 'The Charmer' (compact form).



Cym. Picaninny 'Black Hole'.

(x Bexley Devon) being examples. A number of *Cym. madidum*-based hybrids have proven to be fertile and the opportunity exists to combine some of the improvements in modern miniature and intermediate *Cymbidium* hybrids with these *Cym. madidum* hybrids and, also, with the species itself. We have been lucky enough to have a good and kind friend give us a division of a compact bulb and leaf size growing *Cym. madidum* variety and, while obviously *Cym. madidum* in appearance, is only the size of some compact *Cym. pumilum* hybrids. Hopefully, this plant will prove to be fertile when used, both in hybrids and in selfings, to make its properties more widely available.

As readers of this publication would know, Dean Roesler (a keen advocate for the development of Australian native *Cymbidium* hybrids himself), a good friend to the late Dr Miles Seton and a chronicler of the work done with *Cym. suave* by him, has described the often difficult process of breeding with this species. Yet, the unique beauty of the hybrids produced, such as the Bunyip's, Koala's, Jumbuck's, etcetera, is perhaps reason enough to continue such efforts. We, along with others, are fortunate to have Dean's experience and enthusiasm (and access to plants) and are hopeful that the many crossings made with various *Cym. suave* hybrids will produce results and identify which ones are fertile. At the moment crossings and reverse crossings, with the best diploid and tetraploid breeders we have access to, are being undertaken each year and successes (few and far between) and failures (many) are being documented.

As mentioned previously, *Cym. canaliculatum*, among all *Cymbidium* species, has the greatest potential to extend the range of cultivation of cymbidiums into the most marginal climactic areas. The ability of this plant (and its hybrids) to cope with the climate of semi-arid areas is unique among cymbidiums. Both the species itself, and hybrids such as *Cym. Little Beauty* (x Cricket), *Cym. Australian Dream* (x Ann Miller) and *Cym. Little Black Sambo* (x *madidum*), produce healthy specimen-sized plants quite quickly and flower heavily in inhospitable arid conditions. As long as the plants are watered well on the hot months there seems to be no such thing as too much sun for these plants. The best examples of *Cym. Little Beauty* that we've seen were grown under a sparse and scraggy gum tree in the yard of a cement works in Whyalla, South Australia, and were massive, vigorous specimens which flowered profusely. While dark almost black reds and browns are already a reality among *Cym. canaliculatum* hybrids, even



Cym. Ken Gorey 'Moe Star' HCC/COSV.

darker colours should be possible, and orange, copper and amber shades should be achievable with complementary modern parents.

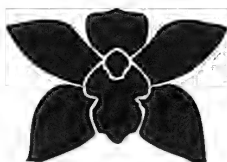
We believe that it is essential that the very best complex hybrids are used with these species and their current hybrids, to provide an infusion of desirable properties such as shape, floriferousness and spike habit, in as big a dose as is possible. If too many generations are taken to produce flowers to modern standards for shape, etcetera, then the unique traits of the species will probably be so diluted as to be non-existent, making all those years of breeding pretty much a waste of time!

There is surely a great future ahead for the Australian trio as they make their contribution to the ever-expanding range of beautiful cymbidiums gracing our shade houses and show benches.

Rob & Noe Smith
24 William Hunter Court
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Cym. madidum 'Mini Me'.



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SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
Queensland				
11-13 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Mackay & District	Mt. Pleasant Shopping Centre
11-13 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	West Moreton Orchid Group	Ipswich City Square Brisbane Street Ipswich
13 April	8.00am-5.00pm	Autumn (29th Annual Charity Show)	Brisbane	Community Hall
14 April	8.00am-5.00pm			Mt. Gravatt Showgrounds Cnr. Broadwaters & Logan Roads Mt. Gravatt
13 April	9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Douglas	Mossman Shire hall Mill Street Mossman
14 April	8.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Herbert River Orchid & Allied Point	Conroy Hall McIlwraith Street Ingham
18 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn (Combined Societies)	Craigslea Orchid Club	Pick-n-Pay Aspley
18-20 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	North Queensland Cairns	Westcount Shopping Centre Cairns
18 April	8.30am-9.00pm	Autumn	Southport & District	Burleightown marketplace
19 April	8.30am-5.30pm			Shopping centre
20 April	8.30am-4.00pm			West Burleigh Road Burleigh Heads
20-21 April	TBA	Autumn	Ipswich	Brisbane Primary School Hall Brisbane Road Bundamba
20-21 April	TBA	Autumn	Rockhampton	Rocky High School Hall campbell Street Rockhampton
20-21 April	8.30am-5.00pm	Autumn	Toowoomba	Walsh's Seeds & Garden Centre 881 Ruthven Street Toowoomba
27 April	9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn (20th Anniversary Show)	Beaudesert Districts Orchid & Foliage	'Drynan' Pavillion
28 April	9.00am-3.00pm			Beaudesert Showgrounds Albert Street Beaudesert
27 April	TBA	Autumn	Redlands	Donald Simpson Centre 172 Bloomfield Street Cleveland
3-5 May	8.00am-6.00pm	Autumn	Lockyer Valley	East Street Gatton
4 May	9.00am-9.00pm	Autumn	Gympie & District	Cooloola Home and Garden Expo
5 May	9.00am-3.00pm			The Pavilion Gympie
4-6 May	Shopping Centre Hours to 3.00pm on the 6th	Autumn	Darling Downs Orchid Assoc.	Walsh's Seeds & Garden Centre 881 Ruthven Street Toowoomba
8-11 May	TBA	Autumn	Redcliffe District	Redcliffe City Library Oxley Avenue Redcliffe
9-11 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Australian Native Gold Coast Group	Runaway Bay Shopping Village Runaway Bay
9-10 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Ayr & District	Burdekin Centrepoint Queen Street Ayr

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
9-10 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Blackwater & District Orchid & Foliage	Town Centre Blackwater
9 May 10 May 11 May	8.00am-9.00pm 8.00am-5.00pm 8.00am-1.00pm	Autumn	Bundaberg	Civic Centre Bourbon Street Bundaberg
9-11 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn (Display)	Logan & District	Springwood Mall
9-11 May	8.30am-5.00pm	Autumn	Maroochydore (Mother's Day Show)	Kawana Shoppingworld Kawana
9-11 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Pine Rivers	Albany Creek Woolworths Shopping Centre Albany Creek
11-12 May	9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Aspley (Mother's Day Show)	Community Hall Edinburgh Castle Road Wavell Heights
11-12 May	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn (Tropical Garden Expo)	North Queensland Cairns	Dejarlais Pavillion Cairns Showgrounds
11 May 12 May	8.00am-5.00pm 8.00am-2.30pm	Autumn	Pumicestone District Orchid & Foliage	Ningi Community Hall Bribie island Road Ningi

New South Wales

10-13 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Alstonville	Alstonville Plaza Alstonville
11-12 April 13 April	9.00am-6.00pm 9.00am-1.00pm	Autumn	Coffs Harbour	Toormina Gardens Shopping Centre Toormina
12 April 13 April	9.00am-9.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Maclean District	Maclean Bowling Club Maclean
18-19 April 20 April	Shopping Centre Hours 7.00am-12 noon	Autumn	City of Lismore	Lismore Central Shopping Centre Carrington Street Lismore
2-5 May	9.00am-10.00pm	Autumn	Newcastle	West's Leagues Club New Lambton
2 May 3 May 4 May	8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.00pm 8.30am-4.00pm	Autumn	Tweed District	Tweed Mall Shopping Centre Cnr. Wharf & Bay Streets Tweed Heads
4-5 May	8.30am-5.30pm	Autumn	North Shore	Sunnybank Garden Centre 208 Forest Way Belrose
8-11 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	South Coast	Dapto Mall Main Road, Dapto
9-11 May	Shopping Centre Hours to 4pm Saturday	Autumn	Blue Mountains & Penrith Districts	Nepean Square K Mart Shopping Complex Penrith
9-12 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Ballina & District	Ballina Fair Shopping Centre Kerr Street Ballina
9-12 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Grafton District	Grafton Shoppingworld Grafton
9-10 May 11 May	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Nambucca Valley	Scout Hall Partridge Street Macksville
23-24 May 25 May	8.00am-6.00pm 9.00am-4.30pm	Autumn	Casino & District	RSL Hall Canterbury Street Casino
30-31 May 1 June	9.00am-9.00pm 9.00am-1.00pm	Autumn	Manning River	Manning Mall Taree

SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
6 June	10.00am-5.00pm	Winter	Nambucca Valley	Literary Institute Hall Bowra Street Urunga
7 June	9.00am-5.00pm			
8 June	9.00am-4.00pm			
8-9 June	9.00am-4.30pm	Winter	Great Lakes	Forster Primary School Head Street Forster
13-15 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Hawkesbury District	Westpoint Shopping Centre Patrick Street Blacktown

Victoria

25-26 May	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Maribyrnong	Maribyrnong Community Centre Randell Street Maribyrnong
31 May-2 June	10.00am-4.30pm	Autumn	Geelong Orchid & Indoor Plant Club	Cnr. McKillops Moorababool Streets Geelong
1-2 June	10.00am-4.30pm	Autumn	Geelong Orchid & Indoor Plant Club	38th Medium Battery Hall Myer Street Geelong
8 June	9.00am-5.00pm	Winter	Melbourne Eastern	Burwood Uniting Church Hall Cnr. Burwood Highway & Blackburn Road Burwood
9 June	11.30am-5.00pm			
10 June	9.00am-4.30pm			

South Australia

15 May	8.00pm-10.00pm	Autumn	The South Australian Orchidaceous	West Torrens Council Auditorium Cnr. Brooker Terrace & Davenport Terrace Cowandilla
18-19 May	10.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Gawler Districts Orchid Club	Elderly Centre Fourteenth Street Gawler
27 May 1 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Orchid Club of SA	Ingle Farm Shopping Centre Ingle Farm
8 June	12 noon-5.00pm	Winter	South Australian Regional Orchid Council	Walkerville Y.M.C.A. Hall Smith Street Walkerville
9 June	10.00am-4.00pm			

Western Australia

8-11 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Western Australia	Burrendah Boulevard Willetton
8-11 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Mandurah	Halls Head Central Shopping Centre Mandurah
25 May 26 May	12 noon-5.00pm 8.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Mandurah	West Murray Community Hall West Murray

Northern Territory

14 April	8.00am-1.00pm	Autumn	Northern Territory	Nightcliff Markets
15-16 June	9.00am-5.00pm	Winter (Annual)	Litchfield Orchid Club	Marrara Indoor Stadium

Tasmania

6 June	7.45pm-10.00pm	Winter	Burnie	Burnie Civic Centre Burnie
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South Africa

19-21 April	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Witwatersrand	The Floreum Emmential Gardens Johannesburg
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Australian Orchid Review

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The Official Publication of
the Orchid Society of New South Wales,
the Victorian Orchid Club and
the Australian Cymbidium Society.

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Published and printed by

GRAPHIC WORLD

A.B.N. 27 003 714 967

14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049 Australia.
Phone: (02) 9560 6166 Fax: (02) 9560 6677

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